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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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LYNCH TWO NEGROES DEPRIVED OF I. L. D. DEFENSE

Down With Imperialist Intervention in Cuba! Support the Revolutionary Cuban Workers and Peasants!

(Statement of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.)

BUTCHER MACHADO is gone, driven out by the mass revolutionary uprising of the Cuban workers, peasants and toiling population, organized around the general political strike, which was initiated by the Communist Party of Cuba!

This is a great victory for the toiling masses of Cuba! It is a serious blow against the bloody regime of American imperialist oppression of Cuba.

But this is not the end of the Cuban revolution, it is only the beginning.

Roosevelt, chief executive of American imperialism, has his agent Welles on the spot, conspiring to replace Machado with another puppet who will continue the policies of American imperialism. The ABC "opposition" parties have already long pledged themselves to loyal support of imperialist interests in Cuba which are the source of all the misery and oppression of the Cuban masses.

Roosevelt has prepar d the Navy and Marines for forceful intervention in Cuba if necessary to place in power one of his lackeys of the ABC groups. This raw imperialist intervention is camouflaged before the masses with hypocritical talk about "rescuing" the Cuban people from "chaos", about giving them a "new deal". But his "new deal" for the Cuban masses, like his "new deal" for the workers of the U. S. A., is in reality another vicious attack upon their liberties and their living standards.

* * *

THE struggle of the Cuban masses is a movement for bread and land. It is a struggle against imperialist domination, and against the Cuban landlords and bourgeoisie whose parties, all lackeys of Wall Street, have for years ruled by terror and bloody oppression.

Only the Communist Party of Cuba, the Young Communist League, and the Nation l Workers' Con federation have from the beginning boldly placed themselves at the head of the Cuban masses for the overthrow of Machado, against American imperialism, against the Welles intervention, for bread and land for the Cuban toiling masses. The present great mass movement is the outgrowth of the great political strikes of March 20, 1930, and August 4, 1931, called and organized by the Communist Party. The present action already on a much higher political level and involving broader masses, was begun by the nation-wide demonstration of August 1st, and the strike of the transport workers, which developed into local armed struggles and the political general strike. This development was achieved over the resistance of the bourgeois-landlord opposition and the ABC parties which pretend to leadership of the revolutionary masses, but which betray them daily.

In the next developments in Cuba, the toiling masses will learn through bitter experience the base treachery of the "revolutionists" of the ABC leadership, and will learn that only a Workers' and Farmers' Government which smashes all the old machinery of government and sets up a new, a proletarian regime, can win them national and social liberation, can bring them bread and land.

The Manifesto of the C. P. Cuba of August 3, which lays down such a course for the Cuban revolution, a course which combines the daily struggle for better conditions of life for the masses with the struggle for national liberation, demands the most active support and assistance from the working class of the United States.

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THE COMMUNST PARTY of the U. S. A. calls for an energetic campaign to explain the truth of the Cuban struggles to the broadest masses, exposing the murderous hypocrisy of Roosevelt and American imperialism. We call upon the broadest masses to unite around the following demands:

1) **Against imperialist intervention in Cuba; against the intervention of the "mediator" Welles; against the threatened dispatch of warships and marines!**
2) **Support the general strike against the rule of martial law, backed by all the landlord-bourgeois groups in Cuba!**
3) **For nullification of the Platt Amendment and for evacuation of the Guantanamo naval base!**
4) **Support the Communist Party of Cuba, which is leading the mass struggle of the Cuban toilers against American Imperialism and all its native agents!**

Immediate action is needed! Send a flood of telegrams of protest to Roosevelt and the Cuban government! Hold hundreds of open air meetings to organize mass support for these demands! Hold mass demonstrations! Make collections to help financially the Cuban Party! Send resolutions and letters to the press!

Workers, show your full solidarity with the revolutionary Cuban workers and farmers!

A. F. of L. Members Endorse Cleveland Conference

NEW YORK. — Resistance by workers to the Slave Bill, the NRA, continue to mount as reflected in steadily incoming endorsements of the Trade Union Conference for United Action to take place in Cleveland, Ohio, August 26th and 27th.

One Hundred fifty Millinery workers representing thousands of rank and file A. F. of L. millinery workers in New York City, meeting in Bryant Hall towards the end of last week, accorded an enthusiastic reception to representatives of the Provisional Committee arranging for the Conference and elected delegates to the Cleveland Meet.

Rank and file groups of the Brotherhood of Painters, District Council 9, representing 11 A. F. of L. locals in New York City announced today the election of Max Boardman as their delegate to the Conference. Boardman is the New York City chairman of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

70,000 Miners Look to Capital As N.M.U. Presents Demands

Blasts Bosses Wage Scales; Show Rising Living Costs; Demand Unemployment Insurance for 275,000 Miners Who Can't Get Jobs

WASHINGTON.—With 70,000 Pennsylvania coal miners back in the pits, their eyes are turned on Washington where the hearings on the coal code is going on. Lewis and Roosevelt promised them everything would be alright, and that they could expect great things from the NRA coal code.

Presenting its code, the National Miners Union, is exposing the operators code and its starvation wage rates.

The Daily Worker has received from Washington the arguments of the National Miners Union in favor of its code and against the bosses code, supported by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Basic Scale

A $6 a day minimum wage based on six hours work per day is the very least that the miners can accept. Only a year ago when the cost of living was much lower than today the miners of Illinois were receiving $6.10 per day. Even this wage scale especially in the face of the prevalence of part time work was not sufficient to meet the needs of the miners. At present it will be even more difficult to meet the needs of the miners even with this wage.

We present here some figures from A. & P. stores in Pittsburgh to illustrate the difficulties of the miners at present. At the end of June a peck of potatoes was priced at 27c and at present at 63c; one pound of lard at 5c and now at 10c; one quart of second grade milk at 7c and now at 9c; one pound of pork chops 10c and now 16c.

From this it can be seen how the actual wages of the miners have dropped Increases as high as 100 per cent and more on the most vital necessities for the miners and their families. To this we must add that the prices in the company stores are at least 30 per cent higher than in the privately owned stores.

The prices continue to rise. All

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Cappelini, N. R. A. Supporter, Held by U. S. As Forger

Says He Is "Innocent" But Has a Long Crime Record

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 13.—Charged with forging and passing fake $10 notes, Rinaldo Cappelini, president of the newly formed tri-district anthracite miners union, and supporter of the Roosevelt program, was arrested here yesterday by federal authorities. The order was signed by Roscoe B. Smith, United States Commissioner, at the request of Captain W. C. Schroeder of the U. S. Secret Service.

At the convention just closed, Cappelini attacked the rank and file delegates for their opposition to Roosevelt's slave program, calling on the miners to "back up the president." Although Cappelini claims he is "innocent," he has a long crooked record.

This is not Cappelini's first criminal venture. In 1922, he robbed the miners of $10,000—by emptying the local union treasuries to force the miners to buy him a car and a house.

Cappelini, not satisfied with this, burned his house down to get the insurance. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary—a very mild sentence under the Pennsylvania laws.

No sooner is he set at liberty than he proceeds to try to put over Roosevelt's program on the anthracite miners, under the camouflage of attacking John L. Lewis, and setting up a new union outside of the U.M.W.A.

Cappelini is the tool of anthracite coal operators in the Wilkes-Barre region.

Promise Six Million Jobs; Give 27,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—After talking about 6,000,000 being put back to work by September through the NRA and the $3,300,000,000 public works program, it is revealed here by a report of Administrator of Public Works Ickes that only 27,000 men got work on public construction.

These men were put to work, Ickes said, on 360 public roads projects.

The major part of the $3,300,000,000 actually spent goes to warship manufacturers. The small number of those put to work confirms the statement of Walter Runcfmann, British Trade Board head, who said in Britain, only 4,000 men were put to work with an expenditure of $500,000,000 for public works.

ARREST SIX IN ATTACK ON TAMPA STRIKE MEETING

Police Break Up Rally of 1,500 Striking Cigar Workers

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 13.—An unemployed meeting attended by 1,500 workers was attacked by drunken police. The attack was instigated by the cigar manufacturers against the unemployed as well as the many thousands of workers now on strike. The meeting was composed of Latin, Negro and white workers.

Six were arrested including Paul Bland, a world war veteran and president of the Association of Unemployed Workers. The International Labor Defense here calls for wide protests to save the lives of these workers from the Ku Klux Klan and to break the terror of the cigar manufacturers in Tampa.

Sheriff Hands Over Boys to Armed Mob in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Bodies Found Riddled With Bullets; One Still Missing

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 13.—Two young Negroes whom attorneys for the International Labor Defense were prevented by the court from defending at their trial recently, were lynched today. They had been shot to death.

A third boy, Elmore Clark, 18, seized when an armed gang took all three from the willing hands of three undersheriffs, could not be found. It is believed that he had been lynched also.

The bodies of Dan Pippin, Jr., 18, and A. T. Hardin, 16, were found near Woodstock, half way between here and Birmingham, about two hours after the three boys had been seized.

All three boys were facing trial on trumped-up charges of killing an 18-year-old girl, Vaudine Maddox, on May 31.

* * *

Irving Schwab, Allen Taub and Frank B. Irwin, attorneys for the International Labor Defense, were on August 1 prevented from defending Pipin, Hardin and Clark, although they had been retained by the boys' relatives. They were then taken out of town by National Guardsmen, 65 of whom had been called out. On the way to Birmingham the train on which they were riding was halted by a mob of 100 organized by Tuscaloosa county authorities, which threatened to lynch the three.

Following the action of the judge in barring the I. L. D. attorneys, the case was adjourned and the boys taken back to jail.

Previous to the trial Schwab, Taub and Irwin had been prevented from seeing the boys in jail, mand a postponement of the trial on the ground that the defense and they had come to court to deneeded more time for preparations.

Fascists Mobbed as Army Patrols Dublin Streets

Military Court With Death Power Is Set Up

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—With the death penalty in force for all acts against the government, and with armored cars carrying machine guns patrolling the streets, eight Fascist "blue shirts" who ventured on the streets of Dublin were mobbed and injured.

Despite the decision of General Owen O'Duffy to call off his parade of blue-shirted "National Guards," of which at least 2,000 were already concentrated in the city, the government invoked the public safety act, and filled the city with police and army patrols.

Two fascists who ventured out on O'Connell St., the main street of Dublin, were badly mauled until they were rescued by police.

NEW CUBAN PRESIDENT ACTS TO BREAK STRIKE

Killer of Mella Beaten to Death by Cuban Workers

Other Machado Killers Meet Working Class Justice

JULIO MELLA

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Julio Mella's murderer, Jose Magrinat, was killed by a group of workers and students here yesterday. Mella, one of the founders of the Communist Party of Cuba, was shot to death by Magrinat. Magrinat was sent to Mexico City by Bloody Machado, in an effort to crush the revolutionary movement led by Mella against Machado's rule.

A group of workers went to the Passje Hotel here where Magrinat lived. They dragged him out to the streets where he was beaten to death with bats and clubs. The police stood by and did not dare to interfere.

Another murderer of Communists and militant trade unionists, the infamous Balmesda, was likewise meted out working class justice. Balmesda personally directed the torture and murder of hundreds of Cuban revolutionists. His favorite stunt was to handcuff workers and slip them out of Morro Castle into the shark infested bay.

Mella Pioneer Revolutionist

Julio Mella, the most popular revolutionary leader among the Cuban students, was one of the pioneer fighters against Bloody Machado's rule. He was expelled from the University of Havana in 1925 at the order of Machado. During his imprisonment he began a hunger strike, and through the mass pressure of the Cuban workers and students, and as a result of world wide demonstrations organized by the Communist Parties in all countries, Mella was released. To escape assassination in Cuba, he fled to Mexico City, where he helped direct and organize the revolutionary struggles against Machado. He was one of the leading members of the Anti-Imperialist League, rallying the Latin American workers and peasants in their struggle against Yankee imperialism.

So effective were Mella's activities, that Machado personally directed the plot for his assassination. He sent two assasins to Mexico City, headed by Jose Magrinat, who shot to death Mella on a dark street.

Other hangmen and assasins of Machado are meeting the fate of Magrinat and Balmaseda at the hands of the enraged workers.

Welsh Coal Miners Strike for More Pay

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 13.—Seventeen thousand coal miners in South Wales will walk out tomorrow, in a demand for higher wages.

The workers in other mines have given two weeks' notice of strike unless their demands are met meanwhile. If they walk out, the strike will involve 23,000 men.

Cuban Conference in Webster Hall Wednesday Night

NEW YORK.—The present stormy events in Cuba and the ways and means of supporting the struggle of the Cuban masses against American imperialism and the native landlord-capitalists, will be discussed at a Cuban Conference to be held in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., this Wednesday evening.

The success of the mass meeting held Friday night in Park Palace indicates an eager response on the part of Spanish-speaking workers to the forthcoming conference.

ILD Asks Support of Branches for Cuban Conference

Many Organizations to Join in Meeting Wednesday

The International Labor Defense, through William L. Patterson, National Secretary, yesterday called on all branches of the ILD in and near New York City to send delegates to the Cuban Conference, to be held at Webster Hall, New York City, on Wednesday, August 16th, under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Even before he was officially designated as president, Cespedes issued a decree ordering martial law in an effort to break the general strike and send the workers back to their jobs so that the new ruling clique could prevent the masses from carrying through the anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution.

To "Save Country" From Strike

In his first statement issued to the public, Cespedes said:

"I have assumed the supreme office of the nation by the will of all those who desire justice, peace and goodwill for Cuba. I take over this office because it is my duty to lend my most effective aid in these difficult moments to the work of **saving the country which is endangered.**"

Cespedes was referring to the striking workers who came out for the overthrow of the Machado regime and for the improvement of their conditions, demanding more wages, lower hours, unemployment insurance, and against the demand of the poor peasants for the splitting up of the big estates and turning the land over to them.

Bloody Machado fled by airplane to Nassau, Bahamas, a British colony, when his armed forces began to revolt. His last act, before fleeing was to rush to the Columbia barracks and order the execution of 7 soldiers who favored the overthrow of Machado.

Ferrara Flees Amid Shots

At the same time, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, former Secretary of State, rushed to the airdrome and boarded a plane. Machado took off in a hurry when he learned a mass of workers and students was rushing to the airplane field. When Ferrara was seated in the plane, waiting for others to get in with him, more than 100 shots were fired at the plane.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Calls Out Army for Wall Street Against Workers

Workers Hunt Out Enemies, Press Demands

HAVANA, Aug. 13. — A delegation of the Confederacion Nacional Obrera (the revolutionary workers' trade union federation) saw President Cespedes today and declared the striking Cuban workers would refuse to go back to work until all their demands were granted.

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HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Surrounded by Machado's former henchmen and members of the landlord-capitalist opposition, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes was sworn in as president of Cuba, to fill the place left vacant when Bloody Machado fled the wrath of the Cuban people.

Meanwhile, the enraged armed workers and students were sweeping through the streets searching for Machado's murderer gangs organized in the infamous Porra, a secret police responsible for the torture, imprisonment and slaughter of hundreds of revolutionists, particularly members of the Communist Party, and of the militant trade unions.

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Hundreds of Jewish Refugees from Nazis Maimed, Says Report

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Out of a total of 2,500 Jewish refugees from the Nazis in Holland, more than half are maimed, some of them for life, Samuel A. Frommer, Indianapolis advertising man, said yesterday on his return after a month's tour of Europe.

The port authorities of Algiers, in North Africa, refused to allow a large German liner carrying 500 tourists to dock, he said, on the ground that it flew the Nazi swastika flag, which the Algiers authorities refused to recognize, he declared.

Editor Again Asks Readers' Co-operation in Efforts to Improve and Build "DAILY"

Dear Comrade Reader:

TODAY, as promised, the Daily Worker has six pages. The Saturday edition henceforth will have eight pages.

The decision to make this change has been warmly greeted by our readers. Hundreds of letters suggesting improvements came to our office and are still coming. Many of these have already been published. Others will be. Still others, equally helpful, cannot be published for lack of space. **But every letter has been carefully studied by the editorial staff. The many suggestions made for the improvement of the "Daily" are the basis for the changes which are inaugurated with today's edition.**

The two additional pages added to the paper, in line with the almost unanimous request of our readers, are taken up in the main with new popular features.

* * *

A serial story, "S. S. Utah" starts on page 5 today.

We begin today a sports section giving the essentials on professional sports (baseball results, etc.) and which will grow, we hope, to fully cover all workers' sports activities.

Dr. Paul Luttinger begins today on page 4 a column which will be devoted to workers' health problems.

A column on page 4, **"In the Home"** will be built up to interest the women folk—particularly the housewives.

A pictorial strip appears today on page 4, and the comic strip, today on page 5, will soon be a daily feature.

The space devoted to the workers' cultural interests and activities has been greatly increased.

FROM this brief resume, comrades, you can see that we are seriously trying to make the Daily Worker a more popular paper in line with your proposals. We will continue in our efforts to make the paper more interesting, particularly for our newer readers, by shortening our articles, eliminating stereotyped phrases, simplifying our language, etc. At the same time we will publish much more workers' correspondence, more letters from our readers, and give more attention to answering the questions raised by our readers.

We are deeply gratified by the response of the workers to our requests for suggestions. We ask you for further criticism and proposals. Particularly we want your opinions of today's paper. In this way a greatly improved Daily Worker will quickly result.

* * *

HAND IN HAND with these joint efforts of our readers and the editorial staff to improve the paper should go the drive to increase its circulation and to guarantee the continued existence of the six and eight page "Daily".

Greatly increased circulation is the best guarantee for the maintenance of the paper in its new form. This can only come through increased efforts by every reader, by every Party unit, by the trade unions and the mass organizations to secure new readers. The Daily Worker should be brought into the factory where you work, into the trade unions, and to the workers in your neighborhood.

Sales should be systematized so that every day the same workers receive the paper. Carrier routes where possible should be built up. Subscriptions should be secured. Street sales and daily factory sales should be developed.

By all of us putting our shoulder to the wheel, as is now being done by the **Daily Worker Volunteers** in New York City, the circulation can quickly be doubled.

* * *

ANOTHER way to insure the six-eight page "Daily" is through building up a **permanent sustaining fund** for the paper.

As all our readers know the Daily Worker is published at a heavy loss. Our deficit of $1400 a week in the past will now be considerably increased. Not only the increased size, but the use of more feature material (photographs, drawings, strips, etc.) all add to our deficit. But we believe these changes will result in many, many more readers and more interest in the paper. We believe our readers, desiring to see the Daily Worker grow, will gladly aid us raising the necessary funds.

We suggest weekly contributions into a sustaining fund for the paper. You could agree to send $10 a week if you have it, or twenty-five cents a week if that is all you can afford. But from all our readers it should not be difficult to secure regular contributions totalling our deficit of about $1,800 a week. Such a plan would guarantee the continuance of the new Daily Worker. Such a plan would enable us to go forward with further improvement, and to a paper read by the great mass of the workers.

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THESE, comrades, are our requests: criticisms and suggestions to improve the paper, energetic efforts to increase the circulation, and regular weekly contributions toward a sustaining fund to maintain the paper.

We urge our readers to aid us in our efforts.

Comradely,

C. A. HATHAWAY, Editor

COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE LAUNCHES N. Y. ELECTION DRIVE

Announces Boro Conference, Red Election Picnic; Urges Choosing of Delegates

Issues A Stirring Call for Volunteers in the Dime-Collection Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Launching the greatest municipal election campaign in its history, the Communist Election Campaign Committee today issued a wide-spread call for volunteers to go out to fill the dime collection boxes for the mayoralty campaign. Every friend and sympathizer of the Party is cordially invited to join in the campaign which is the first vital step in the fight against the present government at City Hall.

In addition, the Committee has issued a statement listing five important, separate tasks for all organizations and groups.

They are as follows:

1. All organizations and groups should immediately send representatives to the headquarters of the Committee at 799 Broadway, Room 526 to get as many collection boxes for the Dime Collection Week, Aug. 19-27 as they can possibly use.

2. To procure and sell as many tickets as possible for the Red Rally and Election Picnic to be held on August 27 at Pleasant Bay Park. Robert Minor, Communist candidate for mayor will be the main speaker.

3. To arrange a series of outdoor meetings, with especial concentration on the collect-a-dime week of August 19-27.

4. The names and addresses of all available speakers should be immediately sent in in order to receive the weekly bulletin that the Committee will issue.

5. To make immediate preparations for the five Boro Election Conferences which will be held on the night of Sept. 9 at which the platform and candidates of the Communist Party for the coming election campaign will be ratified.

Makes Further Suggestions

In addition to these five points, the Committee urges that the Central bodies or leading officers of the various organizations should take steps to notify their lower organization units of the above points, emphasizing particularly the dime-collection week, pointing out that this collection campaign is an excellent opportunity to bring the Party campaign right down to the workers.

On the second point, the committee urges that the organizations send unofficial delegates or representatives to the Red Election Picnic on August 27 to discuss the plans for the campaign.

On the third point, the Committee emphasizes that all open air meetings should feature the dime-collection boxes. Discussion of the collection-boxes and a collection should be on the agenda of every open air meeting.

The Committee further emphasizes that the Boro Conferences should try to draw in as many A. F. of L. unions and union locals as possible.

House committees, block committees should be drawn in, and encouraged to send delegates to the Ratification Conferences.

The Committee is working continuously and with the greatest energy to prepare to bring the platform of the Communist Party to the workers of the city. The situation in the city has never been more favorable for a successful campaign than this year. Everybody must pitch into the fight at once!

Anti-Nazi Drive for Funds Begin Throughout U. S.

Many Cities Set to Start Campaign Today

NEW YORK.—Anti-Fascist begins today in hundreds of cities throughout America, the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism announced today.

In a statement describing the tasks of the anti-Fascist forces, the Committee called on them to:

Wire thousands of protests to President Paul von Hindenburg in Berlin, and to the German Ambassador in Washington;

Send hundreds of committees, daily, to call on German consulates in all cities, with protests and demands;

Organize hundreds of street meetings to popularize the anti-Fascist campaign;

Raise funds everywhere for the defense and relief of all victims of German Fascism.

* * *

NEWARK, N. J.—The German Krankenkasse has already fulfilled its quota, although anti-Fascist week does not begin until Aug. 14, and it has set itself another quota three times as high as the first. At an anti-Fascist movie showing Friday night, $10.80 was contributed to the anti-Fascist campaign.

Headquarters for the anti-Fascist drive in Newark are at the Labor Lyceum.

* * *

CLEVELAND, O.—Many outdoor mass meetings have been arranged during Cleveland's anti-Fascist week, Aug. 14 to 21. A large number of organizations have joined the anti-Fascist united front, and will take part in special tag days August 19 and 20.

Nine headquarters have been set up for the drive. They are: Main station, 1426 W. 3rd St., Room 311; Hungarian Workers Home, 4309 Lorain Ave.; Lindungs Verein Eintracht Club, 4308 Franklin Ave.; 3207 Clark Ave.; Unemployed Council, 926 7. 105th St.; Workers Culture Center, 14101 Kinsman Rd.; Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Av.; Lithuanian Workers Home, 920 E. 79th St.; Hungarian Workingmen's Home, 11124 Buckeye Rd.

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NEW YORK.—Twenty-three children of the Workers Children's schools of the I. W. O. at the Cooperative Colony collected $21.57 during the Defense and Relief Week for Victims of German Fascism. Rose Rappaport collected $5.08; Esther Eiseman $4.34; Louis Goldfarb $3.41.

The Followers of the Trail Camp at Buchanan, N. Y., raised $74.32 at a week-end benefit.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—A mass meeting of protest against the brown terror in Germany will be held here August 29, it was announced by the San Francisco Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, whose secretary is Fritz Cole, and which is carrying on an intensive drive, August 14 to 21, for funds for the aid of these victims.

ATTENTION. PARENTS!

CAMP WO-CHI-KA, the Workers' Childrens Camp, at Wingdale, N. Y., is to run for two weeks more commencing August 17th. Registration for the last two weeks is now open. Low Rates. Register now at the United Camp Committee office, 870 Broadway, 2nd floor, New York City.

STRIKE IN DRESS SHOPS SPREADING

Mass Meeting Tomorrow to Combat Sweatshops

NEW YORK.—With many dress shops already on strike, decisive steps for a general strike to wipe out sweat shops in the dress industry will be taken at a mass meeting tomorrow, 5 p. m., at the New York Hippodrome, 6th Avenue and 43rd Street.

A referendum will be held by the I. L. G. W. U. on the question of a strike.

Pasters demanding one union and one general strike will be distributed among the dressmakers. These pasters are to be placed on the ballots at today's referendum.

It is the belief of the workers that the International officials will attempt to thwart an effective strike of the dressmakers. The Industrial Union in a letter to the Dressmakers General Strike Committee of the I. L. G. W. U. urges the calling of a meeting of shop representatives to allow the workers to discuss the questions of one union and united strike of all workers, these proposals have so far been rejected by the I. L. G. W. U. leaders.

At the Eleventh Hour.

"At the eleventh hour", reads a statement from the Industrial Union, "Our organization therefore again calls upon you to accept our proposal. Let the dressmakers unite in one union and one strike. No official of any union, claiming to represent the true interests of the workers, can honestly reject such a proposal.

"If we cannot achieve the necessary unity before the strike is called," the statement continues, "then we call upon you to notify us of the date when you intend to call the strike, in order to make it possible for our union to call upon our members and followers to strike on the same day. This will present a solid front against the bosses and will encourage the dressmakers, and will be a step in the direction of achieving their unity in the struggle for better conditions.

"We maintain that even after the strike is called it will not be too late to bring about one union and the unity of the strikers. Even if thru your action you will compel us to issue a separate call for the workers to come out on strike, we on our part will nevertheless do everything in our power in the course of the strike to unify the ranks of the strikers for their common demands on the dress bosses.

"Our members have no quarrels with the members of the International. The dressmakers who will respond to our call will have no quarrels with those who will respond to your call. Both are oppressed and exploited by the same dress bosses. We will therefore encourage and urge them to unite on the picket line, to present one solid front against the bosses and to fight shoulder to shoulder until they really compel the dress bosses to yield to their demands."

Whether there will be a favorable answer or not from the International officials, the dressmakers must be ready under all circumstances to enter immediately the struggle for better conditions.

The N. T. W. I. U. calls upon all active members to report at 7 o'clock this morning at the headquarter, 131 W. 28th Street.

212 Cloak Shops Send Delegates to Map Struggle Plan

NEW YORK.—Over 600 workers representing 212 shops attended a conference called by the Action Committee for week work, in the cloak trade Saturday afternoon at Irving Plaza Hall. Reports of the chaotic conditions of the unemployed cloakmakers, were made. They condemned the fake stoppage which the ILGWU leaders called today. It was brought out that meeting halls were not provided for the strikers, for fear that if the workers congregated in headquarters they would inevitably expose the falsehood of the stoppage and would turn the meetings into protest demonstrations against the I.L.G. leaders and the piece work code, who urge the members to remain in the shops or in the street around the shops.

A resolution was passed saying that piece work under any form means to maintain the system of the sweat shop, starvation and slavery.

Strike Against NRA in Philadelphia

This picket in the Cambria Hosiery Company strike in Philadelphia is being attacked by mounted policemen who attempted to break the line. The workers are striking against the new Code in their industry.

F.D. Loves Camp Food; Boys Not So Keen on It

Roosevelt Says He Prefers Camp Life to White House, But Men Lose 10 to 20 Pounds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Refreshed by a two week's vacation at his patrial residence in Hyde Park, President Roosevelt motored back here for a week's stay, indicating that he expected to spend that time doing "practically nothing". On the way he visited five refreshment camps, expressing gratification at the progress work as officers conducted him around.

"Everyone here is losing 10 and 20 pounds. The clothes they give us won't fit and they are cheap stuff, but if we lose something they charge us about 6 or 8 times what it is worth. They bought a washing machine and docked us $154 for it and I saw the same thing in Duluth for $62," writes the Daily Worker's camp correspondent from Big Lake Camp in Minnesota.

In Camp Fechner at Big Meadows, Va., the President joshed with the cooks around the mess table. He ate with gusto. The menu consisted of fried steak, mashed potatoes, string beans, lettuce and tomato salad and apple cobbler.

A correspondent from the Coquille River Camp in Powers, Oregon, goes on record with a distinctly less enthusiastic note: "The food which we get is just so much slop when it is poured into your mess kit. One evening for supper after a hard day's work (they work us plenty hard), we had burned rice, half done, peas which were hard enough to use for seed, bread without butter, and coffee which you read a newspaper through in the bottom of your cup."

Others who "expressed gratification at the existing conditions" in the camps were Rexford Tugwell, the cerebrum of the Brain Trust and William Green, the People's Friend.

From a Sacramento camp correspondent: "The only thing we get is beans and hash. Sleeping quarters are filthy and lousy. We have to wash our clothes ourselves and drink out of the same creek. No recreation of any kind. When one of the boys got ruptured badly, probably crippled for life, the officers were trying to look in the book to find out what was good for a rupture. Many of the boys were troubled with their stomachs and appendicitis but to get medical aid is impossible."

Mr. Roosevelt had a thoroughly grand time at the Virginia settlement. "All I have to do is look at you boys to see what a success these camps are," he told the youths. I wish I could take two months off from the White House and come down here to live with you."

Cuban Struggle Is Hailed by 1,000 at N. Y. Mass Meeting

"Must Win Freedom from Yankee Imperialism," Says Browder

NEW YORK.—"While the ousting of the Butcher Machado is a victory for the Cuban masses, yet the fight has only begun," declared Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. at a mass meeting in Park Palace, 110th St. and Fifth Ave., held Friday night. About 1,000 Spanish-speaking and American workers attended the meeting. A collection of $57 was taken up for the Cuban revolutionary organizations.

"The Cuban masses, to be free," Browder declared, "must free themselves from Yankee imperialism and from the other native imperialist agents. This task will be carried out by the toiling masses of Cuba under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba."

A sharp attack upon the bloody Machado government and a denunciation of the interventionist role of the U. S. "mediator," Welles, were the keynotes struck at the meeting. A report that Machado was fleeing the country in an aeroplane was greeted with great enthusiasm by the audience.

Speaking in Spanish, Leonardo Fernandez Sanchez of the Mella Club pointed out that the Cuban workers, entering the struggle against Machado long before the students, were the major factor in drawing the students into the revolutionary ranks.

Other speakers at the meeting included J. McDonald, framed up in Tampa and recently released from jail; Emilio Cancio Bello, a Cuban student, and James W. Ford. William Simons of the Anti-Imperialist League, acted as chairman.

New Cuban President Acts to Break Strike

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and the pilot took off without a signal for starting. He headed for Miami, Florida.

The last statement of Machado before he fled Cuba praised the opposition and the forces who are now in power.

"I wish to congratulate all the members of the legislative body," he said, "of all parties including the oppositionists, for the cooperation extended and the patriotic labors accomplished during the past years, which will go down in history."

When the news of Machado's flight was circulated throughout Havana, the masses flooded the streets hilarious with joy, smashing into the presidential palace and destroying pictures and other mementos of the dictator's regime. The police could not interfere. They ransacked the homes of all of Machado's chief supporters, shooting down the most vicious of his terrorists.

In an effort to keep back revolutionary uprisings which would be directed against the Cespedes regime, now backed by Wall Street Ambassador Sumner Welles, troops were ordered into Havana. More than 1,200 soldiers, including 340 cavalrymen, were ordered into Havana.

The final crack in the Machado regime came when the general strike had drawn the entire workingclass of Havana into participation, and armed struggles were taking place in the countryside. Mutinies began to break out in the army on the demand that Machado resign. Machado's futile effort to put these down by personally directing the executions of the disaffected soldiers, was followed by a hasty conference among the officers. They feared the army would move into action on the side of the masses.

Officers Maneuver Against Strike

Led by Colonel Julio Sanguily, the officers at first suggested Machado's chief henchman, Ferrerer, secretary of state, to replace him, but after conferences with the oppositionists, they decided this could not be put over. They finally agreed on Cespedes.

One of their demands, in order to continue the forces who backed Machado, was that General Herrera remain on the Cespedes cabinet.

The action of the army officers came at a time when the army was proving to be wholly unreliable to maintain Machado in power, and in order to prevent the armed uprising of the masses, together with the soldiers, they leaped into the van by coming to an agreement with the opposition. This "palace" revolution is now moving into action against the general strike.

Workers Defy Reformist Leaders

Just before Machado flew Cuba, the yellow trade union leaders in his pay attempted to call a halt to the general strike. But instead of following their orders, more workers joined the strike.

The main effort of Cespedes, aided by the opposition and Welles, is to give the present government a legal continuity, to make it appear that no revolutionary change is necessary, but merely the succession of a president based on the "leave of absence of Machado."

The purpose of this is to refuse to accede to the demands of the masses basis of Cuba, the driving out of basis of Cuba, the driving out of Yankee imperialism, distribution of the land, the right of legality for the Communist Party and all trade unions, and to attempt to refuse the demands of the workers for the eight-hour day, improved working conditions, higher pay, and unemployment insurance.

The army officers do not want the masses to participate in wiping out the vestiges of the Machado regime. As one of them stated: "It is generally agreed that Cuba is ill prepared for voting now."

The hatred against Welles and Yankee imperialism was shown by the slogan against Wall Street shouted in the streets by the masses when they celebrated Machado's disappearance. In one instance, they toppled over a statue of the bloody dictator and labeled it with a poster reading: "Mr. Welles, Get Out!"

More than 20 of Machado's Porristas have been killed, and roving bands of workers and students are scouring Havana for others.

The hospitals are filled with wounded, but it has not been made clear who they are.

The full wrath of the people against Machado was vented against Machado's official newspaper, the "Heraldo de Cuba," the paper which published all of Machado's hateful decrees. Machinery, office furniture and other furnishings were smashed. All documents were torn up and destroyed. Some of the invaders tried to set the building on fire.

Smash Homes of Officials

Then a large mass of people moved to the house of Eugenio Molinet, Machado's secretary of agriculture, agent of the rich American sugar barons. They sacked his house, destroying its contents and threw the furniture out of the window.

Another group thronged the residence of Jose Sanchez, commissioner of the central district, and one of the largest landlords in Cuba. His home was similarly treated.

Later today, Cespedes rushed soldiers to the homes of the leading Machado politicians and other Cuban landlords and capitalists in order to protect their property from the enraged populace.

It was clear that the masses were trying to wipe out by the roots the Machado regime of terror, and that the Cespedes government, backed by Welles, was striving with all its might to keep the feelings and actions of the masses from entering more revolutionary phases.

Union Painters Boo A. F. of L. Leader

NRA Gas, Cops, Thugs Help Leaders to Check Revolt

By MORRIS KAMMAN

NEW YORK.—Dramatic rebellion flared up among 3,000 painters against one of their A.F.L. leaders, at a special General Meeting of the New York District Council No. 9, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Saturday afternoon at Mecca Temple.

Edward A. Ackerly, General Vice-President of the Brotherhood, who had sold out the painters by agreeing with the bosses on a three scale level of wages, was booed down when he started to speak. Police and special sluggers attacked the workers, but the terrific protest that filled the hall did not stop until Ackerly gave up his attempt to speak.

This revolt of the workers came in spite of long speeches by Fiorello LaGuardia, recently chosen fusion candidate for Mayor of New York City, and by Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and one of President Roosevelt's labor lackeys on the NRA. Both whooped it up for the NRA and urged the painters to follow dutifully their A. F. of L. leaders.

Aside from this flare-up, the meeting on the whole ran along the grooves oiled by the officials of the Brotherhood.

After being told by LaGuardia and Hillman that the "NRA is the hope of the American working class," the painters accepted a program calling for a special levy of 50 cents per day upon each member working under the jurisdiction of the District Council, for a special initiation fee during the so-called organizing period under the NRA, for the empowering of the District Council to employ a larger staff of organizers for "the unionization and control of the trade."

Although fully 3,000 workers were present, only about a third voted for this action, while several hundred workers braved the presence of sluggers throughout the hall and stood up to express their disapproval.

Nevertheless, P. Zausner, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, announced a unanimous vote for the main program. During the voting more than half of the workers left the hall.

To delude the workers, the most extravagant claims were made for the NRA.

LaGuardia said, "The NRA makes possible the dream of every trade unionist," and then demanded that the painters accept their leaders' program.

Despite the betrayal of the Pennsylvania coal miners and other workers under the NRA, Sidney Hillman said, "The NRA establishes the right of labor to organize...the NRA is a fundamental revolution in the country."

Lawrence Lindeloff, International President of the Brotherhood, a rosy-faced, fat bureaucrat, charged those opposing the A. F. of L. leaders with "challenging the democracy and the right of the workers to decide for yourself."

Earlier at 10:30 a.m., he was still snoozing in his room at the Victoria Hotel when a delegation of rank and file painters demanded to see him about the reinstatement of painters expelled from the Brotherhood for their militancy. Lindeloff, when awakened, refused to see them.

The same delegation, which included Frank Wedl, Secretary of Painters Local 499, Louis Weinstock, Secretary of the Provisional Committee of the Trade Union Conference for United Action to be held in Cleveland August 26 and 27, paraded in front of Mecca Temple with placards exposing the A. F. of L. leadership and urging the painters to support the Cleveland Conference, pledged to fight the NRA.

FUR WORKERS NOTICE

Shop chairmen, shop committees, active and unemployed furriers are called upon to be in the fur market early this morning to see to it that no furrier goes in to work.

SPORTS

Sunday's Baseball Results

NATIONAL LEAGUE

				R	H	E
New York	000	000	010	1	5	0
Philadelphia	010	000	100	2	7	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Richards—Collins and Davis.

Boston (1st)	000	002	012	6	10	0
Brooklyn	000	300	000	2	8	1

Batteries—Zachary and Spohrer—Benje and Lopez.

Boston (2nd)	000	000	000	0	3	2
Brooklyn	700	040	000	11	14	0

Batteries—Frankhouse and Spencer—Beck and Lopez.

Pittsburgh	100	000	100	2	8	1
Chicago	010	010	10x	3	7	2

Batteries—Swift and Grance—Warneke and Marinetti.

Cincinnati	001	010	000	2	10	2
St. Louis	120	000	00x	3	9	1

Batteries—Lucas and Lombard—Dean and Wilson.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

St. Louis	010	002	000	3	12	2
Cleveland	012	203	00x	7	11	1

Hadley, Herbert and Shea—Harder and Pytlak.

(Second Game.)

St. Louis	000	011	000	2	9	0
Cleveland	000	200	10x	3	7	0

Blaeholder and Ruel; Pearson and Spencer, Pytlak.

Philadelphia	000	030	310	10	14	3
Boston (11)	02	000	00x	12	13	1

Cain, Coombs, R. Oliver—Cochrane, Maddox, Rhodes, Andrews—Parrell, Grace.

New York	010	101	000	2	8	2
Washington	001	120	00x	4	12	0

Vanatta and Dickey; Stewart, Crowder and L. Sewell.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Newark	000 030 020	4	6
Buffalo	000 002 000	2	9

Batteries—Weaver and Hargreaves—Millstead and Crouse.

Jersey City	200	002	000	4	5	1
Montreal	010	000	110	3	10	0

R. Pipgras and Reuss—Dietrich and McKeithan.

Jersey City	000	010	0	1	9	1
Montreal	001	003	x	4	7	1

Batteries—Bartulis and Orabowski—Reuss—Pomoraki

Albany	000	1000	000	1	7	1
Rochester	013	000	10x	5	14	2

Batteries—Shealy and Padden—Kaukmann and Hinkle.

Other results not in.

Cultural Workers Called to Meeting With "Volunteers"

NEW YORK.—An invitation to all cultural organizations to send official or unofficial representatives to a meeting of its Cultural Committee this evening has been sent out by the Executive Committee of the Daily Worker Volunteers.

The Cultural Committee will hold its meeting at 7.30 p. m. today in the District Office of the Daily Worker, on the street level at 35 East 12th Street.

The Cultural Committee proposes to organize a Daily Worker chorus, band, and other cultural groups as part of the activities of the Daily Worker Volunteers.

Vines Publicity Ballyhoo

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

Now that the United States Lawn Tennis Association has received all the gratuitous publicity that's needed to jam the galleries of the national singles championships, whitewashings are in order.

Clifford Sutter, the third ranking player, receives a blandly ingenious telegram instructing him not to comment on the recent exceedingly timely charges of professionalism against his fellow stars. Clifford, it seems, is not sufficiently circumspect. Copies of the telegram are sent to the press.

Helen Jacobs announces that she is not going to autograph books in that department store after all. Anyway, she was just going to do it as a favor. Days like this we all have to pitch in and do our share. Revival will not come of itself. Tennis players are not slackers. Helen's statements are sent to all our best papers. We don't get one.

And now Saul Stein, press agent for a sporting goods chain store system, reveals that the basis of the U. S. L. T. A's announced investigation of Ellsworth Vines, in which his firm is involved, is another ballyhoo gag.

"I conceived the idea of offering Vines the job of general manager of the firm's sports goods stores at $10,000 per," Mr. Stein confides. "Getting permission from the firm, I sent Vines a cable. Then I gave the story to the newspapers, getting endless publicity for the firm, which was the object behind it all.

"If Vines ever accepted the offer, I'm sure the firm would turn him down as the stunt was purely a publicity affair from start to finish. They wouldn't give him crabs and ice water, much less $10,000."

Mr. Stein, who received $15 for pulling the stunt, said he was going to set Vines straight with the U. S. L. T. A., "if Mr. Carruthers will see me. I've been over several times already and he has been out every time. Maybe he doesn't want the controversy settled until after the men's national singles championships."

The last remark will probably cost him the interview. All you have to do is attend a Forest Hills championship match to learn that Mr. Carruthers and his associates are sticklers for form. To be sure, other sticklers will question their decisions on minor formal matters, such as seeding Helen Jacobs in the draw of the national championships, so that she will meet either Helen Moody or Dorothy Round in the finals. But obviously logic is with the moguls when they assert that it is wrong for Helen Jacobs to use her title to sign books for sordid cash, although there is nothing reprehensible in their own use of the same title while arranging the draw with a cultured and not entirely impractical eye to the box office.

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NOTICE is hereby given that license number NYA 7671 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail, under Section 73 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, at 223 West 50th St., New York, N. Y., not to be consumed upon the said premises. Epre Grocery & Dairy, Inc., 223 West 50th St., New York, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms or Apartments
Those seeking furnished rooms or apartments will find the classified column of the "Daily" of special interest. Classified Ads 5 cents a word.

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Secret Letter Tells the Auto Bosses How to Hit Workers With NIRA

Total Payrolls Will Not Be Increased, But "Loyal" Workers Will Be Worked Overtime, and More Speed-Up Coming

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—A privately issued letter on what the recovery act means to the automobile bosses, circulated by the General Motors Corporation, has come into the hands of the Auto Workers Union.

This letter has been turned over to the Daily Worker. They tell the readers, officers of the General Motors Corporation, not to pay much attention to the popular talk on the NRA, as most of it is propaganda for the workers. Behind the scenes the bosses are told not to pay much attention to the codes, but to do as they please.

The letter states:

"Washington will no doubt wink at certain attempts of 'fixing' lists and discounts, which under the present law should be called illegal.

"On the other hand, we have been definitely advised that Washington does not intend to read over, endorse and then enforce the thousands of little local codes covering small industries or minor branches of large industries."

They urge the readers of the letter not to discuss it publicly saying:

"Please understand that we are giving you our thoughts on this subject and must ask that you refrain from expressing your opinion in local circles or when you find every little branch of busines trying to organize under a code which they are foolish enough to believe Washington will accept."

Proof that the big auto companies will not increase their total payrolls, but will speed up, and cut down higher paid workers is shown by the two following main points in the letter, referring to all branches of the General Motors:

"First. They must make up for additional cost brought about by increasing the payroll at the bottom.

"Second. If loyalty, willingness to work a few hours overtime and extra effort still means that some more help must be taken on to have all the work within the 40 hours maximum time, we as a company must look at our total cost and simply divide a certain amount of money over the total number of people it takes to do a job."

From this it is very clear, that no matter how many workers are hired, the total payroll will be the same, all the workers will be asked to work overtime to be "loyal."

At the beginning the secret letter of General Motors tells its branches to "contemplate a certain staggering of help, and even though you might not at once be able to work a 40-hour maximum week."

They wind up saying: "Please do not publish the fact that this might result in a great levelling out of wages, so that a large number of people may have employment at least at a minimum wage rate rather than permit a smaller number dividing the work as a consequence of getting more money for their services."

AGRICULTURAL STRIKES SPREAD IN CALIFORNIA

Over 2,400 Now Out for Pay Raises in Many Fields

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—Strikes of agricultural workers of California under the leadership of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, are spreading out to cover large areas and many products. More than 2,400 workers are already reported on strike under the leadership of the union, and other spontaneous strikes are taking place every day which have not yet been reported.

At Dinuba 150 agricultural workers joined the strike, at Fairfield 100, at Sacramento 300, at Fresno 150, at Bakersfield 200. All these strikers work in fruit fields.

1200 Out in Oxnard

At Modesto 150 fruit driers have gone out on strike. At San Diego 300 workers in the tomato and chili bean fields joined the walkout, and in the Oxnard District 1200 workers in the sugar beet plantations joined the ranks of the strikers.

The demands of the striking agricultural workers include recognition of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, wages of 35 cents an hour instead of the present rate of 15 or 20 cents.

Many additional strikes, not yet reported, are taking place, but the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union is in the field working to coordinate all the different actions.

Boss Signs NRA, Then Raises Working Hours from 12 to 16 Each Day

NEW YORK.—A sixteen hour working day at wages formerly paid for a twelve hour day is the workers' share of the NRA Code in effect at the Columbia Plush Company, McKibben St., Brooklyn.

Before the adoption of the code, workers had a 72-hour week at $17. Now, with the NRA sign in the window, they work 16 hours on a shift for the same wages.

Pay of Post Office Substitutes Cut 75 p. c. Johnson Is Told

25,000 Send Demands to Administrator of N.R.A.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—General Johnson has received a letter, endorsed by 25,000 post office substitute workers, pointing out that on top of a drop of 50 per cent in their earnings, these workers have been given a 15 per cent wage cut by Roosevelt. This represents a total cut of 75 per cent.

The letter was sent to the administrator of the NRA by the National Association of Substitute Post Office Employees, and demands a code for these workers.

"The past two years have seen more than a 50 per cent drop in our earnings," says the letter to General Johnson. "In 1928, we averaged $1,200 and in 1931, $1,000. At present our average wage over the nation is less than $350. Yet the government has seen fit to reduce what little we earn by 15 per cent, and this, over a reduction of 3½ per cent for the retirement fund.

"The burden of all economy and efficiency measures have been borne by us to such an extent as to leave us in a critical position, economically. We find ourselves unable to buy the bare necessities of life because of the fall in our income. Added to these burdens, the substitute carriers are forced to maintain two uniforms."

Among the demands presented by these post office workers are: All substitutes to be appointed to regular positions. Withdrawal of the 15 per cent cut. All substitutes not appointed to regular positions be guaranteed a minimum wage of $1,000 a year. Substitutes to work not less than 4 nor more than 8 hours a day.

Strike of 50 Wins Increase in Pay at New England Tailor Co.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CONCORD, N. H.—Fifty workers of the New England Tailor Co. struck on Friday for more pay and shorter hours. Within an hour the workers forced the manufacturer to promise immediate increases, and to start the 35-hour week.

When the workers at this shop saw notices by this company that it had signed the blanket code, and when they saw that this only resulted in a 3-4 of one cent increase per hour, they all walked out.

The workers went to the State House to see the labor Commissioner, Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis told them to go back and keep the shop going, and in the meantime he would try to do "something." The workers refused to go back until they saw that "something" was being done.

The workers showed pay envelopes of $4.80, $5 etc., and demanded that Davis call in the manufacturer to explain. Then the manufacturer, Mr. Richards said, that he would pay according to the temporary code.

This goes to show what the workers in small shops can do. Whether there is a code or no code, the workers can still find a way to fight for better conditions.

Striking Chicago Pocketbook Workers

Police broke up this picket line at the corner of Monroe and Wells Streets shortly after the picture was taken. Ten strikers were arrested and later released.

A sign carried by one of the Chicago pocket book strikers demands recognition of the union.

Lehman on Radio Tries to Break Milk Strike

Local Farm Leader Replies, Denouncing Milk Trust; Communist Party Pledges Aid

ALBANY, New York, Aug. 13.—Governor Lehman, in a radio address today, showed his hand as the leader in the efforts to break the heroic strike of the milk farmers now entering the third week.

Discarding all his recent pretenses of "friendliness" to the farmers, Lehman brusquely told the striking farmers that he would have no dealings with them, other than through the State troopers and police, until the strike had been broken. Replying to the offers of the strikers to call a truce in order to permit the setting up of a board to study their grievances, Lehman said:

"I recognize no truce. When the strike is definitely called off, but not before, I shall be glad to do all in my power to see that the Milk Board extends a hearing on the matters presented."

Deliberately concealing the real cause of the strike, the miserable starvation prices paid to the farmers by the big dairy companies, Lehman denounced the strikers as follows:

"This is no organized strike. It is not the usual conflict between worker and employer. It is a strike to nullify authority of the State itself."

A similar speech over the radio was made by Senator Royal S. Copeland.

Farmer Replies

In reply to these attacks on the strike, Stanley Piseck, one of the local strike leaders and dairy farmer, sent the following telegram to Copeland.

Dear Sir: You stand shamed in the eyes of the farmers of the Upstate. When a man of your standing becomes a rubber stamp of the damnable forces that dissipate the honest labor of the men, women and children on our farms, it is a sorry day.

For two weeks we begged an opportunity to present to the Governor and legislature facts and figures that cannot be disproved. Thus far this has been denied. The millions of dollars of the nation-wide Dairy organization which you spoke for last night are being used, with the aid of the armed forces of this state to beat down the destitute farmer and force on him an unjust price."

Signed STANLEY PISECK.

Letters from the workers in the towns and cities of the strike area are pouring into the offices of the local press, pledging support of the strike and the strikers. Thus far, only the Utica Daily Press, a liberal paper, has dared to print these letters.

Lehman, who made it clear that he supports all the decisions of the Milk Board, is directly connected with the big milk monopolies who are grinding the farmers, through the Wall Street banking firm of Lehman Bros. of which he was a member. This company has large investments in the Horden and Sheffield companies.

Meanwhile, the picketing of the roads continues, and the supply of milk is still very small.

* * *

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The New York District of the Communist Party today issued a statement pledging full support to the striking milk farmers in their heroic struggle against the starvation prices of the big milk monopolies. The statement follows:

"The struggle of the Dairy Farmers of New York State manifested in the present milk strike must receive active support from the workers in New York City and throughout the State.

"The strike of these farmers is an expression of their determination to submit no longer to the wholesale robbery and plunder of the milk trusts with the support of the State government. The milk trusts pay the farmers an average of 2½ cents per quart for their milk, while in New York City the starving workers with undernourished children are charged as high as 12 to 15 cents per quart. **Thus the trusts not only rob the farmers, but the workers in the city as well.**

"The New York District of the Communist Party whole-heartedly supports the struggle of these Dairy farmers and urges the city and state workers to give active assistance. The governor who callously refuses immediate relief and unemployment insurance to the over 2,250,000 unemployed workers of the state, exerts every effort to ruthlessly crush the strike of these farmers by the most violent and bloody means. **The struggle of the farmers against the Milk Trust, and for the right to live, must become an integral part of the fight of the city workers against starvation wages and misery of unemployment. The workers in the city should develop active struggle and carry through demonstrations in front of the plants of the big milk companies and other places. Workers' organizations should adopt resolutions and telegrams of protest against the military violence against the strikers, and dispatch them to Governor Lehman.**

We call for united action of city and farm toilers against the common enemy—the capitalist class."

Workers Strike As NRA Cuts Pay 50 p.c.

Leaders' Negotiations Weaken Movement

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 13.—Workers of the Allied Kid Company struck when the boss tried to cut their wages in half to comply with the N. R. A. minimum wage scale. About 25 were getting $28 a week for part time work, the bosses wanted them to work full time at the minimum blanket code rate of $14 a week. Twenty other workers joined the walk-out when the promised wage increase continuously made was never kept.

The strike is led by J. Massidda of the National Leather Workers Association.

The strike of the Amalgamated Leather Company which started last week is weakened by the negotiations going on between J. Massidda who is a Musteite and Saylor of the American Federation of Labor. Both of them want to divide the territory so as not to interfere with each other.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES, WAGES DECLINE, BUT R.R. OWNERS' INCOME GROWS

Canadian Pacific and Nat'l Railway's Workers Ready for Strike Vote Against Pay Cut

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

In May, 1933, nearly 127,000 less workers were employed by the 131 Class I roads than in May, 1932, and payrolls had declined over $15,000,000 in the same period, according to latest figures. But these railroads had increased their net operating incomes some $29 million in May of this year over the corresponding month a year ago. Even the Railroad Brotherhood chiefs pressed by union members, now admit, as did President A. F. Whitney of the Trainmen, that the "railroads are continuing to throw employes out of work, thereby increasing unemployment at an alarming rate. . . ."

Roosevelt's Law

Current headlines feature announcements by rail coordinator Eastman alleging advice to railroads that more workers be employed. Yet this same man, several weeks ago, admitted that railroads themselves might cut down on the number of workers and that the Roosevelt law calling for not less than were employed in May of this year, applied only to coordinator's edicts. Eastman had this to say in order to "correct 'a common impression,'" he said, **"among railroad workers that the emergency Rail Act protects them absolutely from dismissals or furloughs after the effective date of the law."** (Our emphasis.)

And so Eastman'e latest blast that rail repairs will be speeded up in "Back-to-work Drive," can likewise be taken with a grain of salt. For while the **New York Times** reported pledges from rail employers and that "employment might be stimulated with loans for maintenance work authorized by the "Public Works Act" and that "upwards of $1,000,000,000 could be spent now" for such work, Wall Street tells a different story.

"Inquiry in railroad circles here developed that railroads are not displaying much interest in the government loans which will be made available under the public works program for repairs and deferred maintenance work," admits the **Wall Street Journal.** This pricks one ballyhoo bubble foisted on the workers in this country by the Roosevelt government. And rail workers with illusions about the Roosevelt regime might consider the following from the mouth of a Big Business paper.

The Transport Act, remarks the **Wall Street Journal** (Aug. 7, 1933), was passed **"in the hope of meeting a railroad financial emergency, not of solving the national unemployment problem."** It was prepared towards "protection of some billions of thrift accumulations," (read capitalists' investments—LRA) and must not be converted "into an instrument of social amelioration." (Our emphasis.)

Only the rail owners, continues the financiers' mouthpiece, can "determine the priority relation between railroad job making and the individual carriers' safety margin of current earnings over fixed charges." Thus an authoritative voice of the U. S. rulers flaunts Eastman's high-sounding words.

Fights for Compensation

Although the Rail Act clearly provides that workers, transferred because of mergers or poolings, must be compensated for any additional expense they incur, Boston and Maine and Maine Central workers are fighting to collect. Some 233 are affected and have scored their first victory as a board was established to determine amount due them. Seventy workers will lose jobs in merger of accounting departments of the two roads.

Canadian engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and railroad telegraphers, of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, aroused over the owner's attempts to put over a 20 per cent wage cut, are ready for a strike vote. The majority of the board of conciliation operating under the Industrial Disputes Act (which had in fact been instituted only to **investigate**) went out of its way to recommend the cut. Already the company union on the Canadian Pacific Express has "accepted" the slash. This will make rates of workers on this road 17½ per cent less than the low wages paid in the United States and by Canadian lines operating here.

Press and Rail Employment on New York Central

"N. Y. Central Will Take On 1,475 Men In August," headlined the capitalist press the other day. When on Oct. 16, 1930, the same road laid off 6,000 men, however, latter report was not quite so prominently displayed.

Government, Wage Cut Helps Roads

Up to July 29 some $381,000,000 or 13½ per cent of the total, had been paid out to railroads by the Reconstruction Finance Corp., in its efforts to aid the capitalist class. And now, writes Rovert E. Edmondson, Investment-Economist for the **Daily News Record** (8/8/33), "The general financial position is materially aided by the repeal of the recapture clause because the $350,000,000 involved is just that much more credit for the transportation companies." Listing five items that make for "more and more favorable" prospects for owners, Edmondson places as No. 2: "Continuance of the reduced wage scale, by which new employes being taken on, must abide."

Pensioned Official, Foe of Labor, Dead

Workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad will scarcely lose any sleep over the death of one of the road's vice-presidents Elisha Lee, who was on a $52,000 annual salary in 1932, fourth year of the crisis. Lee, a company union advocate, had long opposed the efforts of labor and after passage of the Adamson 8-hour law for rail labor in 1916, fought it unsuccessfully in the highest courts.

Bridgeport Shirt Strike Holds Solid

A. F. of L., Socialists Fail to Disrupt

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Every attempt of the A. F. of L. and socialist leaders to disrupt the strike of 350 workers at the Mitchell Bros. Shirt and Dress shop has met with defeat. Mr. and Mrs. Cederholm, former socialist leaders tried to cause disruption by bringing in a group of college girls to distribute right wing leaflets, but they were immediately removed by the strikers. The Cederholms are known for their assistance in betraying the strike of the Stylecraft Pocketbook shop here.

Sam Krieger, organizer of the Trade Union Unity League and Gussie Weiner, organizer of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union are both out on bail after being arrested for participation in the picket lines. Their trials take place Wednesday.

The strike is in the hands of a committee elected by the workers and has the full cooperation of the Trade Union Unity League.

The demands are: A minimum of $13 weekly, which is a 50 per cent increase for most workers and as much as 75 to 100 per cent for some operators. Recognition of their shop committee, against unsanitary conditions in the shops, for a five day, 40 hour week, against speed up, and against all bulldozing tactics on the part of the foreladies and bosses. They also demand the return of all girls fired because they could not keep up with the terrific speed up brought on when the boss became a member of the N. R. A.

The G. E. Wage Raise Hoax

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 10. — The General Electric Co. has advertised widely that it has granted a 5 per cent wage increase. But this increase does not go into the workers' pockets. It goes back to the company in the form of a "group insurance and pension plan".

This used to be paid by the workers out of a 5 per cent bonus. The bonus was then abolished. The workers' resentment at being forced to pay for this "group insurance" made the company put the bonus back in the form of a 5 per cent "increase".

Another hoax is that the workers in the research laboratory have had an additional day's work added to their four days a week. But the hours were cut from eight to seven, with a corresponding cut in pay for the day, and all workers must take four weeks' leave without pay every six months, and of these four weeks they must work for two weeks without pay in the plant. So that the net result is three hours additional income every six months.

The company has recently been rehiring a few men at 15 per cent below the present wages. This shows that the company is actually plotting to smash in wage reductions.

The slight rise in output at the plant is caused by the company's replacing and increasing stock in anticipation of increased profits as a result of further inflation.

The company has also gotten the following war orders: A $122,422 order to supply heterodyne frequency meters and crystal control calibrator equipment for the navy; $17,970 order to supply aircraft transmitting equipment for the coast guard; an order for subway type transformers for the air corps at Wright Field; an order for coast guard amplifiers.

Striking Miner Asks for the Daily Worker to Help Build Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

UNIONTOWN, Pa. — I am letting you know how the H. C. Frick is treating Fayette County. Please let me know why they are stopping the Daily Worker in Uniontown.

We put our Union back too much. If you can send me about 10 papers we will try to bind our Union up We still have a local in Uniontown. If you send the papers, we can find some good news in the paper.

A. F. L. Heads Try to Organize Co. Union

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 12.—American Federation of Labor officials have openly come out in this region as agents of the companies in the formation of company unions.

This was revealed last week when 400 workers of the Falk Co., manufacturing machinery, were asked by the company to elect representatives Monday, July 11 with the bosses. On Sunday the eight Metal Trades Unions of the A. F. of L. called the Falk workers to a meeting in Waukesha Inn on the question of the company union. The chairman of the meeting was a Socialist Labor Party sympathizer. He made a pretense of democracy and called for speakers. But about seven A. F. of L. business agents, including Nickerson, International vice-president of the Machinists, monopolized the floor for four hours, not allowing anyone else, even the workers from the shop, to speak.

Proposes A. F. L. Men Be Elected

Nickerson proposed that instead of the workers voting in the elections for someone from the shop, they should vote for A. F. of L. business agents, including Friedrichs, Ohl, Handley and other state officials of the A. F. of L. If the workers had done this, it would mean that the A. F. of L. business agents would be incorporated directly into a company union.

The same thing was proposed two days later in a paper mill at Combined Locks, Wis., showing that it is a regular policy of the A. F. of L.

At Combined Locks the scheme was put forward by Al Benson, Socialist and former Milwaukee sheriff.

The A. F. of L. officials talked for several hours to the Falk workers and persuaded many of them to sign up for the union.

Members of the Metal Workers Industrial Union in the Falk plant, and of the Communist Party, immediately drew up a leaflet showing that the A. F. of L. leaders were cooperating with Falk Co. The S. M. W. I. U. called on the workers to elect representatives from their own ranks; to hold meetings drawing up their demands; to compel their representatives to present these demands to the company; and to back the demands up with further organization and with a strike if these demands are not granted.

The result of the leaflet was that the Falk workers when they voted on Monday, repudiated the A. F. of L. and put up their own candidates for representatives.

Do YOUR part to establish the six-page "Daily" and keep it going! Get a subscription from your shopmate or neighbor.

Chicago Nut Pickers Get as Low as $1.50 per Week

National Pecan Products Co. Gets Red Squad to Attack Workers Striking Against Starvation Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Roosevelt's New Deal so enthusiastically accepted by the bosses did not meet with the same approval of the striking nut pickers of the National Pecan Product Co., 15th and Laflin Sts.

In this plant 200 colored and 40 white women are employed. White women cracking pecans get $5 to $6 a week, colored women working piece work get 6c per pound for halves and 2c for pieces, which brings them from $1.50 to $2.75 most wages a week. Working conditions are unbearable.

On July 26th a committee of nine went to see the boss, Mr. George G. Papas demanding piece work at 12c for halves and 6c for pieces, 8-hour day, 4 hours on Saturday, one-half hour for lunch daily, equal distribution of work to Negro workers, sanitary toilets, no deposits on equipment, equal pay to Negroes and whites and recognition of our own shop committees at all times and the right of the workers to join the Food Workers Industrial Union.

Strike Called

He flatly refused these demands, and the women went immediately out on strike organizing their picket lines in front of the shop.

Thursday the picket line continued with the help of sympathetic Negro and white workers of the neighborhood.

On Friday morning the picket line was stronger than ever. Some scabs tried to get in the shop, including the floorlady, but the pickets did not let them enter. A dozen of Maxwell Street policemen attacked the picket line. Eight workers were arrested, four of them women strikers and four workers from the neighborhood, two Negroes and two white. Women were held two hours and released while the men were kept in jail and bailed out by the International Labor Defense.

Raid by Red Squad

The Red Squad raided the headquarters of the strikers four times that afternoon, clubbing workers and arresting some of these known as militant leaders.

Shultz and Adair of the Red Squad, specialists in terrorizing militant workers and the boss, Mr. Papas, threatened the landlord of the strike headquarters, who then refused to rent the place any longer.

On Monday afternoon when the pickets tried to stop the truck taking pecans away to be finished somewhere else, police clubbed and arrested five of the women strikers, and threatened the others with guns. A committee of six went to Police Commissioner Allman and demanded the release of the strikers, who were released an hour later.

Representatives of the Food Workers Industrial Union with its attorney went to see Mr. Papas. He agreed to raise wages to 7c for halves and 7c for pieces, which was less than the demands call for, but refused all other demands especially the recognition of the union.

Now as to the conditions in the shop, and what some strikers told me about them. One of the girls showed me her slip on which the amount of work put out is shown. Her wages were for 11 1-2 days work, $5.55 and she is considered a fast worker. Another girl who just started to work made on the first day 19c and on the second 22c.

There are eight toilets on the floor and only two are open for 200 girls. Other six are nailed down. There is neither towel nor soap in the place.

On Wednesday the injunction was issued by the company against picketing, and a copy of it with a letter, telling of the increase in wages calling them back to work, was sent to the workers.

A large number of workers returned back to work fooled by the letter sent to them by the company, while some of them still refused to return.

We wish to tell these women workers that only by fighting for their rights and against miserable conditions will they be able to better their conditions, by organizing themselves and joining the Food Workers Industrial Union, which has led them in their first struggle, and the International Labor Defense which has militantly stood in the forefront of the strike, defending the workers arrested there.

70,000 Miners Watch Capital As NMU Presents Demands

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

advertisements in the newspapers openly state that prices will rise again and they are rising almost daily.

Opposing the code of the coal operators who are supported by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, Frank Borich, president of the National Miners Union presented the code of the NMU at the hearings here yesterday.

Agnes Steer of Library, Allegheny County, a member of the women's auxiliary of the National Miners Union, denounced the company stores.

"All the miners are forced to deal in the company stores," she said, "though prices are much higher on all the necessities of life than in private stores. To force the miners to deal in the company stores the coal operators in most instances have abolished the payment in the U. S. currency and have institutad the company money generally known as the company scrip. This scrip is good in the company stores only.

"By forcing the miners to deal in the company stores the operators are robbing them of at least 25 per cent of their earnings. Families that receive checks, are also forced in many instances to go to company stores. Due to this policy most miners receive no money for their hard labor.

"Therefore, we demand the complete abolition of the company store in all mining towns."

The operators, she said, have also a system of deducting for doctors and other similar things from the miners' pay.

"Yet when a miner, his wife or a child is sick it is impossible to obtain service of these so-called doctors and the miners are forced to pay for another doctor if they want services for their sick family," she observed.

"We demand that no deductions shall be made by the employers from the miners' pay for anything, that the miners be paid in full in the U. S. currency."

Borich declared:

The operators have increased the wholesale price of coal in the last weeks by 25c a ton while wages on the average have been increased by only 6c per ton.

Unemployemat Insurance

It is generally admitted that due to overdevelopment of the coal industry, the development of new fuel substitutes, the long hours of employment, the low standard of living of the masses throughout the country about one third of the miners, or about 275,000, will never again be employed in the mining industry. This does not include the unemployed and part time workers. Furthermore there is constantly a growing output per man as a result of new rationalization schemes.

There can be only one answer. The government and the operators must provide for and pay unemployment insurance to the unemployed miners. Many miners and their families live on merely flour that is given to them in insufficient quantities. There is no reason for this situation in a country where there is plenty of everything.

Company Towns

The company controlled towns embody some of the worst forms of slavery and peonage. The whole life of the miners and their families is dominated and controlled by the company and its agents. There are no civil rights. The company officials and their company police rule and tyranize over the miners. The miners in these towns are not even permitted to receive their closest relatives and friends without the permission of the company police. In many instances even neighbors are not permitted to visit each other. The Negro miners are jim-crowed in special sections of the company towns and are not permitted to associate with the white miners. The company often for any reason it chooses evicts miners from their miserable homes which goes along with firing from the job.

Add to this the payment of scrip, the forced deductions from the miners' wages, the compelling of the miners to buy in the company stores, and you have slavery and peonage which was not outdone in the days of slavery or serfdom.

It is essential for the well being of the miners that the company control in these towns shall be abolished and that full civil rights be established that these towns become incorporated towns.

Rights and Forms of Organization

The miners are unanimous in their hatred of company unions. The miners of the Pittsburgh Coal Company were threatened by the guards, with loss of jobs unless they join the company unions. Miners who joined either the UMWA or the NMU were fired. The demands of the miners, of all miners is that these company unions shall be abolished.

The National Miners Union in line with its policy of the rights of the miners to organize into a union of their own choice oppose the UMWA checkoff through which the operators deduct from the miners wages and turn over the dues to the UMWA officials.

A union must be based on the principle of voluntary adherence of its membership to the organization. The checkoff violates this principle compels the miners to pay dues without being consulted as to which union they wish to join.

It makes it possible for corrupt officials that have not the support of the rank and file to maintain themselves in power and tyranize over the miners. It strengthens the alliance of the corrupt union officials with the operators against the rank and file of the miners.

We stand for the mine committees democratically elected by all the miners.

With the majority of the miners unorganized, and with the existence of at least 3 recognized unions in the field, the UMWA, the PMA and the NMU, all contracts signed must include all the unions and not give the monopoly to any one union. Especially in the mining industry where there has been a tradition of many unions and where we have seen the miners forming new unions such as the NMU and the PMA is it necessary that all the unions shall be recognized in the contract. In the Illinois fields the workers are organized in two unions, the UMWA and the PMA. In the Pennsylvania bituminous fields many miners belong to the NMU and wish to remain in the NMU. In the fields of Utah, New Mexico and E. Ohio, West Virginia there are thousands of miners organized in the NMU. In the fields in the North there are tens of thousands of unorganized miners. The miners of Kentucky, Alabama and other Southern fields are almost completely unorganized. This emphasizes that there can be no monopoly to any one union not even to the UMWA which thus far has the largest number in its organization.

We stand unreservedly opposed to the open shop policy of the steel trust and the big coal companies. We however do not stand for a closed shop arrived at through top agreement of some officials with the operators without the consulting of the miners, we stand for the closed shop only when it is arrived at as a result of the decision of the majority of the mi

Help improve the "Daily Worker." send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Burlak Interview Tells How Textile Slave Code Works

Bosses Becoming 'Educational' and Employing "Learners" to Avoid Minimum Wages; Speed Up Increases; Pay Cut

"How is the textile code working out in practice?" asked a Daily Worker reporter of Ann Burlak, secretary of National Textile Workers Union.

"When our delegation went to Washington," said Burlak, "to expose the code and show how it would cut wages and reduce unemployment, I happened to read a statement by Mr. Ernest H. Hood in the capitalist press.

Hood said at that time, "there is nothing in the code that compels an employer to give 48 or 54 hours' pay for 40 hours' work.

"He knew what he was talking about. Only he failed to add that in some cases wages would be cut and hours increased above the 40 of the code."

"Can you give us some instances?" Burlak was asked.

"Sure. There are plenty of them. Offhand here are the most outstanding:

"The Massachusetts Knitting Mills has five mills in Massachusetts and the South. The company has the blue eagle blazoned all over the place. But it announced that all those working less than six months would be considered 'learners.' That means they get less than the $13 minimum. To piece workers they said all who couldn't stand the piece work pace and make $13 would be fired.

ANN BURLAK

"The companies have suddenly gotten an 'educational' spirit. They want a lot of 'learners.' The Hathaway Mill in New Bedford, Mass., is hiring young workers to classify as learners. They do exactly the same work as formerly done by older workers. They run the same number of looms, but they get only $8 a week.

"We had them come to our union office and complain about it, exposing the whole system.

"Can you give us some instances where wages were cut under the code?"

"Take the silk dyeing industry," replied Burlak. "There wasn't even an open hearing in Washington on their code. It was rushed through without giving the workers a chance to say anything. The code is supposed to provide 45 cents an hour for a 40-hour week. Dye workers in Paterson, N. J., had been getting 35 cents an hour, working 60 to 80 hours a week, averaging between $24 and $36.

"The bosses came around. Told the workers they are getting 10 cents an hour more and would have to make it up by speeding up. However, when the workers got their pay checks they found they averaged around $13 a week—an actual wage cut. Over 4,000 dye workers struck against this and won increases—not through the act but through strike.

Comrade Burlak then began to discuss the question of overproduction in the textile industry, threatening wholesale discharges and mass unemployment.

She expressed some ideas on a part of the code little talked about.

"When I was in Washington on the textile hearings I presented the following clause: 'No discrimination against any employee because of race, sex or creed.' Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Whiteside and another member of a small committee appointed to work out details, said:

"'We can't be delayed another two weeks with discussion on this clause. The Southern manufacturers won't agree to the race issue being included in the clause.'

"That let the cat out of the bag. They are not even making a pretense of including the Negro workers of the South under the provision of minimum wages. That is what is actually happening.

"This clause was, however, one of the central points of the code presented by the National Textile Workers Union."

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

By DAN RICO

1.—During the time just previous to, until some time after the beginning of the World War, it seemed impossible for the workers in the steel industry to accomplish anything by organized effort. The big steel companies had built up a terrific reputation as union crushers.

2.—This was greatly enhanced by their defeat of labor in the strikes of the structural steel workers, the lake sailors, the iron miners, and the steel workers of McKees Rocks, Bethlehem and Youngstown.

3.—The A. F. of L. steel campaign failed to achieve even the slightest tangible results. The endless rounds of defeat had reduced almost to zero the trade unions' confidence in their ability to cope with the militant and rapacious steel manufacturers.

4.—But as the war wore on and the U. S. joined the general slaughter, the situation changed rapidly in favor of the unions. The demand for soldiers and munitions had made labor scarce.

How the National Industrial Recovery Act Enslaves the Workers on the Job

Wages Cut 60% in Metal Factory in Louisville, Kentucky

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The NRA is doing wonders here for us. The Louisville Tin and Stove Company lays off everyone except their bosses, and cuts them 20 per cent and puts them to work.

The Standard Sanitary, a combine of the American Radiator Corporation, during the last three years cut wages 60 per cent, and several weeks ago gave a wage increase effective August 1. On July 31 fired 1,700 workers, and told the rest they would have to join their company union or they would shut the plant down and get their product made in Germany.

The Cremo Cigar plant, an American Tobacco plant, raised wages ten per cent and production fifty per cent. Instead of packing five to six thousand per day the girls are told by the fat-bellied bosses to get out ten thousand per day.

The A.F.L. fakers here are having a hard time to explain why their leaders try to keep the miners on the job in Pennsylvania coal fields.

Hiring at Chevrolet!—But for 3 Weeks Only

By a Worker Correspondent

SAGINAW, Mich.—The local paper tells about the 1553 new men put on at the Chevrolet Foundry. They were, but worked three weeks, and when this was put in the local paper, they were already laid off permanently and instead of the rest working seven hours per day, most now work six hours. Previous to the new code nine hours was the rule.

So most had a 50 per cent reduction in hours or more, and only 20 per cent increase in pay.

NRA CutsWage $2.12; Dummy Union Formed

(From a Worker Correspondent)

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Last week the employes of Winchester were notified that the company was going on the new Code. Accordingly they started today to comply with the new requirements. They go on eight hours a day, five days a week, with an eleven percent increase in wages. For instance, those that were getting $11 a week now get $8.88 a week, making $2.12 less a week. Count in the 11 per cent.

The Winchester Company never would stand for a union man in the factory. Now the Company is going to start a dummy union. Every employe is got to belong to it to be officered by company officials, no dues for Green and his friends. The people being fed up on the slops in the capitalist papers, 700 of them arrived at the Employment Office this morning. A grand disappointment awaited them. Four cops were at the Office. The hungry crowd stood in the boiling sun, waiting for some hope.

At 9 o'cock one of the cops came through the crowd. He marshalled about forty girls together. He then marched them into the employment office—"Cheap labor." The crowd then had high hopes. At 9.30 another cop came out and he whispered to one of the cops on the sidewalk, who stepped forward. "Gentlemen," he said to the crowd of hungry men with their paper shoes and cotton clothes, "I have been instructed to inform you to go home, and don't be hanging around here. There is not one of you that is wanted, for any man that is wanted will be hired by a card."

Of course, the crowd dispersed after a good deal of cursing.

Mouldy Sanwiches As Pay for 11 Hours Work

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act is coming along full blast here with the daily capitalist papers hailing the return of prosperity, while the conditions of workers in the shops and factories get ireasingly worse. In the Stiles Brick Yard in this city, a worker was hired without being told what he was to be paid. He worked 11 hours the first day and received three mouldy sandwiches for his food.

The next day the worker worked one hour and demanded to know what his wages were to be. The boss told him that the sandwiches cost a quarter a piece and that as a result he would get no pay and to get "the hell out."

Now the worker has nothing for his 12 hours work in the burning sun, but a pair of blistered hands and a new idea of what Roosevelt's New Deal means to the working class.

Marshall Field Firing MenAfter 40Y'rs'Work

(From a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—The price of milk here in Chicago has risen from 9c to 10c a quart and a law has been passed making it compulsory for everyone to charge 10c a quart. We used to buy milk from the Meadow Moor Company for 8c and 7c the quart.

I have been told on good authority that such department stores as Marshall Field's and others here in the Loop district have been firing all of their old hands. Some have worked at Field's for 35 and 40 years.

Filene Cuts $9 Union Wage by 60% Under National Recovery Act

From a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston painters found out what the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act meant when the F. M. Rogers shop said it was "waiting for Filene to set the wages" and that this would mean the minimum wage of forty cents an hour with a seven-hour day. The Union agreement calls for nine dollars for an eight-hour day, so that the new wage scale means a 60 per cent cut. A terrific speed-up is in force.

Filene is one of the nine members of the State Board of "re-employment" chosen by Gen. Hugh Johnson, Slavery Administrator.

Public Works Money Spent for Armaments

By a Worker Correspondent

ERIE, Pa.—The workers of the Erie Forge and Erie Forge and Steel Co. are getting experience with the National Industrial Recovery Act. They have had their hours cut to forty a week but the promised wage increase can be noticed only by its absence on pay days.

The above plants are war industries and are expecting large orders from the war and navy departments for airplane hangar parts, naval guns and submarine crankshafts. This is where some of the money that was to have provided employment by public works will be spent.

The bosses will enjoy increased profits but unless the workers of the shops organize to fight for higher wages all they will receive is speed up, more work, less hours, less pay.

An Answer to a Worker Who Thinks Wages Can't Go Up

Does Not Believe Workers Thru Struggle Can Raise Pay; Refers Marx; What He Really Said On the Question

(A Letter from a Reader.)

No. 29 of the Interna'l Press Correspondence contains an article by Marx pointing out the weaknesses of the Party shop papers. Also in the last paragraph he points out what the Daily Worker can do by printing fundamental articles on political economy.

I had just finished reading the article mentioned when the Daily Worker arrived, dated July 24, and on the first page I find an article, "How Wages Can Be Raised," and it tells the workers wages can be raised; they must be raised; we can and will raise wages by fighting.

If the writer of this article will make only a slight acquaintance with the writings of Karl Marx he will discover that this is an impossibility and on the other hand he will discover that wages under the capitalist system will fall and that they must continue to fall due to the fact that the speed-up of the workers cheapens the product; that, therefore, the workers can reproduce themselves for a smaller outlay of real money, thus lowering their value and as they only obtain for their labor its value in real money wages they consequently continually experience a fall in wages. This is the reason the bosses speed up the workers—the faster we speed the less the boss pays us. Therefore, the greater the surplus, therefore more unemployment follows, more competition for the jobs, more speed-up and still less wages.

Why, then, fight the inevitable? Why organize into unions? That is the question to be answered. What should be our answer to these questions? First, do we want to speed up? No. Then organize to fight against the speed-up.

Do we want to raise our wages? Yes. How will we do it? By putting up a solid class front to the bosses; by organizing the battle against them. If we don't the bosses will have it all their own way and our wages will fall just as they have done in the past. **To raise our wages we must obtain more of the good things of this life.** Thus we shall increase our value and push up wages, for we shall thus make ourselves more valuable. Is it worth while to struggle against the worsening of our conditions? Yes. Then we must fight every minute. To do this we must act in an organized manner. Do we want to prepare the workers for the battles to come? Certainly. Then we must organize them and train them for the future bigger battles. Have the workers got anything to lose by organizing and fighting? No. Have they got anything to gain thru struggle? Yes. They have the world and the fullness thereof to gain. Is this worth while fighting for? Decidedly. Then organize; learn what you are up against; learn thru the struggle how to beat your bosses, then all together one grand battle for the final freedom.

* * *

THE REPLY.

The writer of the above letter has a confused understanding of Marx in relation to wages and the ability of the workers through struggle to win wage increases.

First of all, Marx in all his writings on political economy points out that the "social necessary labor," forming the basis of the value of labor power and wages is not a fixed thing, but varies from country to country, based on the degree of development of capitalism, and the degree of development of the organization of the workingclass to protect their living standards and to fight for higher wages.

Wages are not a fixed thing, automatically determined by objective forces alone, by economic conditions.

Marx wrote, "Value, Price and Profit" to prove that workers can and must raise their wages to be kept in being driven to the level of slaves, but that this struggle should not be the aim and end of the workers; it should lead to and be connected with the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

At the present time, 50,000 coal miners, and tens of thousands of other workers are struggling for an increase in wages; and in dozens of plants the workers have won wage increases. In life and practice the working class is proving in the crisis that it can force wage increases.

During the crisis, many of the renegades, and especially the socialists politicalized the view that the workers cannot raise wages by saying the workers will not strike during the crisis. The crisis is not over by any means, and inflation is just another means of cutting wages. Yet we see developing the greatest strike struggles, affecting the entire workingclass.

It is true that the capitalists try by every means to lower the living standards of the workers in order to increase their surplus value, profit. It is also true that the development of capitalism, especially as it enters its general crisis—from which it can never emerge—the tendency is to shalve wages far below its value and to hold it there. But the final answer is given not by economic forces or by the will of the capitalists. It is given by the maturity, the firmness of the struggle of the workingclass.

In "Value, Price and Profit," Marx says:

"The slave receives a permanent and fixed amount of maintenance; the wage laborer does not. He must try to get a rise of wages in the one instance, if only to compensate for a fall of wages in the other. If he resigned himself to accept the will, the dictates of the capitalist as a permanent economic law, he would share in all the miseries of the slave, without the security of the slave."

In short, the answer is given in the every-day struggle of the workers, and this is the point the editorial in the Daily Worker on "How Wages Can Be Raised" stressed, pointing out correctly that the workers can and must increase their wages.

In discussing the length of the working day, which is inseparably connected with the struggle around wages, Marx said the following:

"When two rights come into conflict, force decides the issue. That is why, in the history of capitalist production, the decision as to what is a normal working day presents itself in the form of a struggle as to the defining of the limits of the working day—a struggle between the aggregate of capitalists, the capitalist class, and the aggregate of workers, the working class."

The same can be said of wages.

The points the writer gives supporting a struggle of the workers, though not holding out the possibility of success in the day to day struggle, in a way contradicts the rest of the letter. For instance, he puts the cart before the horse when he says: "To raise our wages we must obtain more of the good things of life." Any worker can tell you that in order to "obtain more of the good things of life," it is necessary first to raise wages, and to raise wages the only way is to organize in militant trade unions that will lead struggles for wage increases.

In the Home

Today's Menu

BREAKFAST

1. Orange juice or any small piece of fruit.
2. Cereal.
3. Coffee for the adults and milk for the children.

Cereal of wheat or oats should be cooked the night before even when the package may say not necessary. Let it simmer at least two hours. Proportions of four tablespoonfuls to one quart of water with salt to taste is necessary. When used reheat by filling double boiler with hot water and boil hard for at least an hour. Do not stir. Turn into a hot dish and serve with milk. Smooth cereals like farina and rice need not be cooked overnight. One hour in a double boiler is enough.

LUNCH.

1. Lima bean soup.
2. Scalloped salmon.
3. Stewed pears.
4. Coffee.

Lima bean soup can be made of fresh, canned or beans which have been soaked overnight. Fresh beans should be cooked half to three-quarters of an hour. Canned or soaked beans 20 minutes. Use one quart of water with either. Make your white sauce by melting one tablespoonful of butter and when it bubbles put in one tablespoonful of flour, salt and pepper to taste, rub till quite smooth and thick with a pint of hot milk. Press cooled vegetables through wide sieve with all the water, mix with the white sauce and strain once more.

For scalloped salmon take one pint can of salmon, one large cup of bread crumbs, one cup of white sauce. Take out all bones, skin and juice from the fish. Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of fish, salt and pepper, then a layer of bread crumbs, and a layer of white sauce, repeat until layers are finished with crumbs on top. Do over with butter. Brown in oven and serve with mashed potatoes.

SUPPER.

1. Cabbage salad.
2. Cabinet pudding.
3. Coffee for the adults and milk for the children.

Cabinet pudding requires ane pint of milk, three egg yolks, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one saltspoonful of salt.

Beat the eggs add the sugar and stir them into the milk, which must be very hot but not boiling; stir till it thickens, and then take it from the fire. Put a layer of washed raisins in the bottom of a mould, then a layer of slices of stale cake or lady-fingers, then more raisins around the edge of the mould, and more cake till the mould is full. Pour the custard over very slowly, so the cake will soak and bake in a pan of water in the oven for an hour. This pudding is to be eaten hot with any sauce you like.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Here is an idea for making a little go a long way (a little time and a little money). A skirt that can be worn with any number of different blouses. The blouse can be made at one sitting, and the skirt at another sitting, and each time you will feel that you have really accomplished something.

Pattern 2545 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 2⅞ yards 39 inch blouse fabric and 2¼ yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address order to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

Railroad, Marine Workers Tell of Their Struggles on Job Against Enslaving Effects of NIRA

Worker Calls on Party to Combat Recruiting of Scabs for Strikes

(By a Railroad Worker Correspondent)

ERIE, Pa.—Five hundred workers recruited by the bosses in southern and western cities for use as strike-breakers in Buffalo were unloaded at Dunkirk, N. Y. from New York Central Train No. 22 the last week in July. From Dunkirk they were to be transported by buses directly to the shops in Buffalo, where the workers were on strike against low wages and speed-up.

This shows the necessity for all sections of Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League to keep close check on employment agencies and advertisements in the press for workers for jobs in other cities, as these are usually to recruit scabs. Every possible means must be used to stop such recruiting. Leaflets exposing the bosses' plans and showing the folly of being used as tools to cut wages of other workers should be distrbuted among all workers recruited. Call upon them to better their own and other workers' living conditions by joining the fight for unemployment insurance, more relief, higher wages, etc.

Struggle Against Bad Food on Barber Line Ship On Way to Africa

(From a Marine Worker Corresp.)

The crew of the Barber Line ship "West Irmo" recently organized into a ship committee on the way to Freetown, West Africa. One of the main issues they took up was the food aboard ship. They sent a delegation to the captain, who said he was eating the same food and that nothing could be done about it. The men refused to return to work unless they got better food. The captain said that any man who refused to work would receive no food at all.

At Freetown, the chief cook stabbed the second cook and slashed his face with a butcher knife, because the second was making a ting the money he made all in his own pocket. The chief was arrested, but the captain was able to get it fixed up.

The next port the ship made was Port Harcoart, Africa. The men still refused to work under the rotten conditions. Here nine members of the crew left the ship, and refused to return until they could be assured that the food would be better.

The ship was held up for 24 hours, in hopes that the men would return. When they did not, the captain hired nine Negroes to take their places. The ship had to put up a $1,000 bond on return to her home port to insure the safe return of the Negro seamen to their port (Port Harcoart, Africa).

Another racket on this ship was on the pay-off. The men signed on at $3.89 to the pound. They should have been paid off at the rate of the pound at the time the ship paid off. This rate was $4.86.

The crew received about $30, and the skipper and the purser split the difference between themselves.

To Worker Correspondents

The six-page "Daily" is making it possible to devote much more space than before to correspondence from the workers. Though it must be kept in mind that even with the six pages, our space is not unlimited, we want the workers to feel that every letter they write is welcome and will get careful attention.

During the next few days we will acquaint our worker correspondents with the methods we intend to use in handling correspondence. For today we make a few suggestions on the question of shop correspondence:

Descriptions of conditions on the job—in the shops, mills, mines, etc.—are valuable as information. They become immeasurably more valuable, however, if these conditions are used as the basis for exposing certain maneuvers of the bosses. For instance, a report on a lay-off, on a wage-cut, on a lengthening of hours, if necessary. But when this is linked up with the National Industrial Recovery Act, as is done in the letters in this section today, when these conditions are used to expose before the working class, the NIRA as it actually works out in the shop, this letter becomes much more effective in educating and convincing the workers who are not yet in the movement, of the treachery of this enslaving act.

We want to know the attitude of the workers on conditions in their shops, toward the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, toward the prosperity ballyhoo, toward the need for organization, toward the revolutionary unions, the Communist Party, the Daily Worker.

Not only is it necessary to publish letters from the shop, but it is necessary that the workers of the shop in question get to read the letter. It helps in the local organizational work in the shop, and helps to bring the Daily Worker into the shop.

We therefore have a system whereby a comrade can specify the date on which he wants his letter to appear, and accompany his letter with an order of extra copies, which will be sent on credit, with the understanding that these papers will be sold at the shop gate.

However, to make this distribution still more effective, we group our industrial correspondence in such a day that letters from one or several related industries appear all on one day. Thus a steel worker receiving a copy of the Daily with a story on his own shop, can also read stories on steel mills in other parts of the country, and really begins to look upon the Daily Worker as a leader in the struggles of the steel workers. One tentative program at present is as follows:

Monday—All transportation and communications industries—railroad, marine express, telephone and telegraph, postal, street cars, subways, cab drivers, etc.

Tuesday—Steel, metal and auto.

Wednesday—Miscellaneous.

Thursday—Farmers, agricultural workers and cannery workers.

Friday—Needle and textile.

Saturday—Mining, oil and chemical.

This schedule can be changed if local conditions require an adjustment. Also letters of any industry can be published on any day specified in addition to these groupings.

We urge the workers to send even more correspondence than they have in the past.

And we particularly urge them to make the fullest use of the Daily Worker in their organizational work in and around the shops.

NOTE:

We publish letters from workers in the transportation and communications industries every Monday. Get them to us by the preceding Thursday.

Wages at a Standstill, But Prices Everywhere Continue to Rise

From a Railroad Worker Correspondent

PORTSMOUTH, O.—The railroad men on the N. and W. out of Portsmouth are beginning to wonder what the National Recovery Act is all about. We were told that this Act would increase employment, raise wages, and in general be helpful. At the present writing the only persons it has helped are the business men of the town.

The price of groceries has increased; so have meals at restaurants; clothing has increased in price; house rents are on the increase, and railroad men's wages are at a standstill. The shopmen are getting a few more days a month, and, it is reported, that union dues will be increased.

There is some talk of a so-called Code for the railroads. The question around here is: What will they try to gyp us out of now? The so-called leaders of the several Brotherhoods have put over enough pay cuts and work-spreading schemes, and we are tired of them and their sell-out methods.

We want rank and file representation, and a union that is controlled by the membership, not by a few bureaucrats and fakers.

Strike Raises Pay from $2.10 to $2.40

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MORA, Wash.—When in Neah Bay we talked to the Indians about the strike on the Washington Pulp and Paper Company's railroad. The wages were raised, since the strike, from $2.10 a day to $2.40, but it is a slave-driving job. Men were coming and going every day, and they didn't want anything to do with the place.

500 WORKERS STRIKE IN SUGAR BEET FIELDS

VENTURA, Cal. — Five hundred workers are on strike in the sugar beet fields of the Oxnard district, under the leadership of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union and the Filipino Protective League. The strikers demand a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

In keeping with its policy of making The Daily Worker a complete home and factory paper dealing with workers' problems, The Daily has arranged a new feature commencing tomorrow, dealing with workers' physical and mental health as well as public hygiene.

This feature will be conducted by Dr. Paul Luttinger, noted physician, author of several books on workers' health, and at present Professor of Bacteriology and Physiology at one of the New York Universities. The column will be entitled, "Dr. Luttinger Advises."

Prof. Luttinger is one of country's most noted specialists in children's health and will be glad to advise parents how to bring up their children in the most healthful ways.

The health of workers and their families especially those problems involving occupational and industrial ailments both for factory and office workers is one of the gravest confronting workers. Dr. Luttinger will advise on these matters as well as personal health problems, public health, diet, seasonal ailments, health insurance, workers' compensation and medical frauds preying on workers.

Workers are invited to consult Dr. Luttinger by sending their health problems to him care of The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City. Those desiring a private reply may address Dr. Luttinger and enclosing a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

Dr. Luttinger's medical work since his graduation from New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1911 has attracted wide attention in medical circles. He was a bacteriologist in the Research Laboratory of the New York City Department of Health and shortly after completing six years work in this field organized the first whooping cough clinic in the United States. His published research reports on whooping cough, meningitis, alcohol, cancer and diet have been received by medical authorities as among leading contributions in these fields.

As a result of his years of research and as pathologist to the Bronx Hospital and pediatrician at the Bronx and Metropolitan hospitals, lecturer on children's diseases at Flower Hospital Medical College he published his studies and views in "The Burning Question: The Rational Education of the Proletariat" and "Socialism and Public Health."

Besides his widespread and noted work in medical fields Dr. Luttinger's interest in workers' health problems drew him towards the Communist Party and activity in the International Workers Order, the I. L. D. and the W. I. R.

"Why Don't You Give the Readers What They Want?" "We Will!"

By QUIRT and NEWHOUSE.

SERVES YOU RIGHT! WHY DON'T YOU GIVE 'EM WHAT THEY WANT?
U.S. MAIL
HELP HELP
NEWHOUSE— HELP! HELP! HATHAWAY IS BURIED!!
Daily Worker Editorial Office
COMRADES, WE'VE GOT TO DO IT!
KAYO— NEXT MONDAY WE'LL START A DAILY COMIC STRIP

S.S. UTAH

a novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

I.—Signing On.

"YOU ain't afraid of getting your hands warm, are you?" The mate, a cocky Yankee named Calder, looked the A. B. over. The seaman grinned and held his hands out, palms out. Big, horny hands, calloused and scarred from years of sea-going.

"Alright, go back aft and tell the bos'n I told you to stand by." The mate turned and went back into the saloon.

Slim got out onto the deck, and rolled a cigarette. The ship was a 4,000-ton well decker, Hog Island built, 12 or 13 knots. This type had been turned out by the dozen by the Shipping Board during the war, and Slim knew them like his own pocket.

No. 3 hold was loading rubber tires for Stockholm. A couple more slings and she'd be ready for the hatch covers. Two men in dungarees came over to Slim. Competition. "Know where the mate is?" Slim pointed his thumb over his shoulder, and went aft to hunt up the bos'n. He had been on the beach five months already, and was itching to get a ship.

In the fo'castle.

In the fo'castle, about a dozen men were sitting around. Three or four among them were standbys. A hulk of a salt, elbows on his knees, with sea-boots on, sat resting on the end of the bench. He had a square, good-natured face, grizzly and sea-beaten, and was chewing Copenhagen snuff. Slim took him for the Dutch bos'n.

"You the bos'n?"

"Well, what do you want?"

"Mate told me to stand by."

"There's three hands standing by already. Tell the mate he's crazy."

Ten minutes to one. Three o'clock the commissioner was coming to sign the crew on. Pretty soon a white-collar-and-tie gent stepped into the fo'castle. "Hello fellers!" Slim recognized Windy Johnson, delegate of the International Seamen's Union. He pulled out a wad of papers. "Let's see if there's any more mail for you fellers. "Nope. Say Lag, did I get your dues yet?".

The seaman named was lying in his bunk, half asleep. Too much needle beer. He picked himself up heavily. "I ain't got a dollar left, Johnson. I'll fix it up with you next trip."

Johnson laughed loud, pretending to make a joke of it. "Still drunk? Hey bos'n, if I was you, I'd fire a guy like that. There's plenty of good union men hanging around the hall, with dues all paid up, waiting to ship out." Then he turned to the standbys. "How about you fellers, all lined up?" The first sailor pulled out an old blue-covered I. S. U. book.

"How about the dues, all paid up?"

"No, I been in the hospital ten weeks with stomach cancer, and on the beach since June. I'll settle up after this trip. That is, if I get on." The man nodded towards the bos'n, meaningly.

Johnson looked the book over. "This man's O.K. bos'n." Then he came over to Slim. "How about you? Got a book?"

"Sure I got a book," answered Slim. "I'm a union man."

Johnson caught the dig, and looked sharp. "Yeah? Can I see it?"

Slim felt like showing the fink something entirely different, but realizing the I. S. U. was the official blackball agency for this line, he pulled out his little black book—M. W. I. U. (Marine Workers' Industrial Union).

"Oh, that outfit," sneered the agent. "That's not a union, that's a social club and reading room." Everybody in the fo'castle perked up. The bos'n shifted his snuffball.

Well, that's more like my idea of a union than some other places I know of, where all a sailor gets for his dues is a place to park his baggage. And he'd better insure it first, at that."

"Are You a Red?"

A couple of the men laughed. Johnson shifted the subject: "Say, you must be one of them Reds."

"Never mind what I am! You got yourself to look after."

Slim eyed Windy up and down.

"And it looks like you're doing it pretty well, too. But you and your scab outfit don't see any of my money, even if I never get another ship."

The bos'n scratched his bald head with the peak of his cap like he was enjoying the excitement, looked at his watch, and got up.

"One o'clock. All hands turn to. Cover up No. 2 hatch."

The crew got up one by one and went out. Johnson followed the bos'n. Slim started to pick up his seabag, figuring it was all over now. But then his "Irish" prompted him to put it down again and stick around to see what happened.

Up back of the galley, the "union" agent was holding onto the bos'n's sleeve, telling him something. Slim felt like going up and chucking the fink over the railing down No. 4 hatch. He cussed under his breath and went into the messroom for a cup of coffee.

"Hello Slim, what the hell are you doing on here!"

"Well, for the love of jumping-faced Jesus, if it ain't Frits!"

They shook hands warmly. Shipmates from the West Coast.

"Going to make a trip on here, Slim?"

"Trying to, but I don't think I'll get on."

"What's the matter? They need a couple of AB's."

"Yeah, the mate told me to stand by alright, but that crummyfaced Windy Johnson gummed up the works with the bos'n."

"How come?"

Slim related what had taken place in the fo'castle.

"Never mind that. You wait till that guy gets down the gangplank. The bos'n's been bellyaching all the last trip because they put fellers on here that don't know a marlin spike from a meat chopper. Did he see your discharges yet?"

Slim shook his head. "No, he didn't ask for them."

Frits finished wiping the tables. He was a game little German, with sharp, steel-blue eyes and big teeth. Slim knew him to be a crank for cleanliness, who didn't take any guff from anybody.

The Library

The fo'castle was empty when Slim went back, and this gave him a chance to look over the book shelf. The usual assortment of wild-west and movie junk, and some slobbery novels of the type donated by the daughters of American racketeers to the seamen. He heaped them up in a nice pile, then, making sure the coast was clear, quickly chucked the printed-poison out of the port hole. Then he rolled another cigarette and laughed to himself: "We'll have a real reading room on here, too, if I can help it."

About 3 o'clock the deckboy came back and yelled for everybody to go up 'midships to sign on. Outside the saloon, the bos'n looked over the four stand-bys for a minute. Slim was the biggest man in the lot. The bos'n approached him first.

"Let's see your discharges."

Slim pulled out a wad of them, and picked out one off a square rigger on which he had made a trip to Australia.

"That's the kind of men I want," grunted the bos'n with satisfaction. "Got your gear with you?"

"Yup."

"Alright. You and that other feller signs on."

* * *

II.—"What, Passengers, Too?"

After stowing his gear away in the locker, Slim wrote a few quick lines to the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, telling them that he was signed on the S. S. Utah, bound for Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Leningrad and Gdynia.

The ship was scheduled to sail at 7 p.m.

"Alright, fellers, cover up No. 1 and 3 hatches," called the bos'n.

Slim handed his letter to a longshoreman to mail. On the bridge deck, he noticed a few well dressed ladies and a short bald-headed man with a fat cigar.

"Who's the swell company?" Slim asked the sailor alongside him.

"Them's the passengers."

"What, passengers, too?" This was a new one on Slim. These vessels had been built as freighters, with every square foot figured and accounted for. And now the company, besides loading a heavy deck cargo and making plenty more out of their juicy mail contract with the government, was carrying passengers, too! No hog like a capitalist hog!

The other seaman, a tall, red-haired Swede, guessed from Slim's face what he was thinking, and said: "Yup, all their ships on this run have been built this way. They put Sparks up on the boat deck, the bos'n and crews' mess back aft, skipper up on the saloon deck, doubled up the cadets, and put the slop-chest below in the galley store room."

Slim took another squint at the dandy, who wore white spats and seemed to be enjoying the scheme of things. "Well, I'll be a sonofabitch!"

"There's one good thing to it," offered the Swede. "They had to get a better cook to feed the passengers, and the grub's a little better now."

"Yes, and we got to eat it back there, wedged in between two stinking toilets," retorted Slim.

Somebody from the bridge deck hollered, "Say Steward, got a couple of hands to move these trunks."

The two seamen ducked out of sight, moved by a common thought.

* * *

III.—Dynamite

It was actually 10 o'clock before they let go the lines, and near midnight before the deck cargo was finally lashed down. A common trick of the shipping companies: to tie up, let go, and batten down on the crew's time. The deck cargo was mostly heavy machinery for the Soviet Union, and had to be lashed with iron straps. Most of the men got bruised shins and blisters from working in the dark. Nobody spoke much, but worked away in a hurry to get done and turn in. Only Lag, still drunk, let out a curse every once in a while, when he stumbled or got his fingers twisted in tightening the turn buckles.

In the Messroom

About 11 o'clock Slim went back for a cup of coffee. He had had enough work for one day. A heavy-set A.B. named Gunnar, the Ordinary, and a couple of the black gang were sitting around in the messroom.

"We pass the Hook yet?" asked a middle-aged oiler, with a dirty sweatrag around his adam's apple. He didn't look very seaworthy.

"Yep," answered Slim. "Anybody know where the night lunch hangs out?"

A couple of the men laughed out loud. "Night lunch? You don't know the belly robber we got on this tub. He's up there tucking the passengers in nighty-nighty. He ain't got no time for us yet."

"Here, make yourself some hot tomato soup," grinned the Ordinary, a tubby Polish kid with fat arms. He was pounding the contents of the ketchup bottle into a tin mug. Then he added hot water from the coffee urn, shook salt and pepper in, mixed it up and showed Slim: "Tomato bouillon a la Waldorf."

The rest of the gang started coming in, followed by the bos'n, who grumbled something about "some of you fellers get tired awful quick." Then he set the sea watches. "You take the 4 to 8, with Lag and the kid here," he called to Slim. The other new man was put on the 12 to 4. He looked all pooped, but had to turn right to again and stand a 4-hour watch. The picture of Windy Johnson tapping him on the shoulder, "This man's O.K. bos'n," came back to Slim.

In the fo'castle, Lag was snoring in his dungarees, stretched out on a bench. Most of the other sailors were already asleep in their bunks. Shoes and socks and seaboots lay scattered around on the deck, which was wet and filthy. Slim took his shoes off and climbed into his bunk without undressing or washing. He was dog tired, and weak from undernourishment. He had been living on occasional hamburgers for over a month, and today's first square meal had been well sweated out of him. After a minute of resting his stomach began to bark with hunger, and he hunted up the messroom again. The pale oiler was still sitting there, in a half daze. Slim thought of the Ordinary's tomato bouillon. But there was no ketchup left. The breadloaf bore the greasy imprints of the whole blackgang. All the smells of the fo'castle seemed to have settled on the butter plate: boiled dungarees, steampipe, stale beer, toilet, sweat, slops.

"Better wait for breakfast", suggested the oiler, coming out of his daze.

Slim went back to his bunk. There were ten bunks in the fo'castle, and they were all occupied. That was too damn many for such a small room. It couldn't be called a room, it was just a space. Slim glanced at the riveted plates, where the damp had caused the paint to peel off. Lloyd's under-writers would never allow perishable cargo to be stowed in such a hole. But there was no insurance risk on sailors, so that was alright. In the toilet the shower was out of commission, the seats missing, not enough washbuckets, but that was alright too. Slim swallowed a bitter grin. His glance fell on the lockers. There were only 7 for the ten men, but he had been lucky to get one for himself. That reminded him of something. Quietly getting down and opening his sea bag, he pulled out a pile of magazines, booklets, newspapers and put them on the bookshelf.

"Dynamite", he whispered, looking around at his sleeping comrades, "to blow the dust out of your brains."

(CONTINED TOMORROW

Student Expelled in Strike Answers S. P. Leader's Boast About an "Arkansas Utopia"

Commonwealth, "Non-Factional Labor School" Fired All Radical Students Last December

Commonwealth College, located at Mena, Arkansas, was the scene of a student strike last December. Today the school is being glorified by leaders of the Socialist Party. Nathan Fine, teaching there during the summer session, wrote an enthusiastic article on the school in the New Leader of July 15. In the accompanying article, a student who was there during the strike gives an account of the school and its policies.

* * *

By GEORGE WRIGHT

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE, which Nathan Fine, writing in a recent issue of the New Leader, took occasion to glorify as "one of the most interesting experiments in the whole field of American labor education," is known to class-conscious students as something far different from the statement in Mr. Fine's article. He has taken the propaganda claims of the administration word for word and set them down as unbiased observation.

Commonwealth needs the services of Mr. Fine as an apologist. Students there during the September-December quarter, who went on strike and left the school in pure disgust over the timidity and conservatism of the administration, have spread the story too widely of what the school actually is for administration stories of an Arkansas Utopia to be believed without some apparently "unprejudiced" support.

Mr. Fine rejoices several times over the fact that nowhere in the school did he find "a single affiliated member of any of the Communist factions." This is a matter easily explained. Since the strike, class-conscious students have avoided the school and left only the half-hearted liberals and the renegades from which the administration may coax a student body. Commonwealth now, more than when we were there, is a festering place for the propagation of individualist-adventurist trends, for sectarianism, and for reformism.

* * *

CONSIDER its faculty. Last December, at the time of the strike, when two-thirds of the student body left, there were on the faculty and administration three persons expelled from the Communist Party, two Socialists, a Trotskyite, a Lovestoneite, a Musteite and three who have had no organic connection with even the liberal fringes of the labor movement. One of those listed as expelled from the C. P. is Oliver Carlson. Carlson was expelled from the Communist Party several years ago for persistent refusal to stick to the Party line and for negligence and laxness in executing instructions.

* * *

CONSIDER the policies of the administration. As the best example of its timid and reactionary attitude, is its stand on the question of admitting Negro students. Quaking with fear over the possibility of arousing the "neighbors" in the lily-white county where the school is located, the administration had to be forced by pressure of student opinion to consider a program of neighborhood education leading up to the gradual admission of Negro students. Administration action on the program was quick and instinctive—action on it was postponed until September, 1933, in other words, until a new student body had come and the farce could be played over from the beginning.

* * *

EVEN more potent than the fear of Communism and its principles in the minds of the Association members that control the school, is the dread of organized student action. Ever since the present administration, at that time students themselves, ousted the former head of the school, William E. Zeuch, and assumed control themselves, there has been the dread of an upheaval that would throw them out in turn.

This last December, when opposition to the stringent rules and to the administration's attitude on the admission of Negroes took the form of agitation for student advisory government, the Association in the first impulse of wild terror, summarily expelled two students who had been the most vocal in their opposition to the reactionary administration.

Student anger took the form of a protest strike—the second school strike of this school generation. Communist and Socialist students alike joined in a close united front and kept the strikers' ranks solid and unbroken. The only scabs were several blood-relatives of Association members and students paid by the administration in the form of scholarships and jobs.

* * *

THEN the college joined forces with its natural allies—the police and the courts. The strike committee was put under arrest. This action completely exposed the reactionary character of the administration to the students. On the next day the strikers, comprising about two-thirds of the student body, packed and left in a body.

Commonwealth is openly exposed to the workers as an ideologically bankrupt, reactionary school. Only such stand-patter Socialists as Mr. Fine can find an enchanting picture in considering it. But perhaps to Mr. Fine it is an "interesting experiment"—an experiment to determine how much and how long working-class students may be deceived by reactionary ideas clothed in the phrases of "revolution."

(THE LABOR DEFENDER)

By MICHAEL GOLD

Without a doubt, the **Labor Defender**, organ of the International Labor Defense, is the most effective magazine in the revolutionary movement of this country.

It is the nearest thing to a mass journal that has been developed, corresponding to the famous AIZ magazine of the German movement.

The **Labor Defender**, to those who have not yet read it, may be described as a journal which does its propaganda through the use of short, pithy articles and many photographs.

The pictures are handled skillfully, with telling captions and dramatic contrasts. They are as striking as good cartoons, and do a job that words cannot rival.

Is Credit to I.L.D.

The current issue (August) marks the 6th year of the existence of the **Labor Defender.** Here is a 24-page magazine, printed on a good stock of paper, with some fifty interesting photos of the revolutionary movement, reproduced by a modern roto-gravure process. The whole job is thoroughly professional, and a credit to its editors and organization.

It sells for a nickel, a price within every worker's reach. This low price is also an achievement, for it means mass distribution.

The August issue is given over to the anti-war fight, and to such labor struggles as the Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and Tom Mooney cases. The workers are stirred to action on the great events now changing the world.

Almost from its beginning, the **Labor Defender** found its true function in the labor movement, and did its job with professional pride and competence. The journalism of the American revolutionary movement has suffered generally from confusion, sloppy workmanship, amateurish experimentation and lack of intelligent direction.

For years one has seen fitful gestures made toward an improved literature, but with unsatisfactory results. I have attended scores of these committee meetings. Result: Most of our papers look today as they have always, like the products of the same sausage machine. They have no color, no personality, no sparkle of life. One has to go to the Soviet Union to see what a rich variety of drama, humor, struggle and human interest the journalism of the revolution can be. And it is not only because the workers have the resources there, but it is because they have acquired a living, free and flexible attitude toward labor journalism.

Popular and Effective

Through all these years the **Labor Defender** has pursued its own path, ever interesting, simple, realistic and popular. Its only rival for functional effectiveness in our moment, I should say, is the **New Pioneer**, another splendid job of editing.

These two journals are still capable of improvement; they still contain too many politically-sophisticated phrases. But in the main, the **Labor Defender** and the **New Pioneer** are the best papers we have that can be given to a worker as an introduction to the movement. He will not need a college degree, a dictionary, a thesaurus, and a set of burglar's tools in order to jimmy any common-sense meaning out of what he reads.

Let us support the **Labor Defender** and give it the mass circulation it deserves!

STAGE AND SCREEN

THREE-CORNERED MOON

THREE-CORNERED MOON, based on the play by Gertrude Tonkonogy; directed by Elliott Nugent; a Paramount production. At the Paramount.

Elizabeth Bimplegar ..... Claudette Colbert
Mrs. Nelda Bimplegar ..... Mary Boland
D. Alan Stevens ..... Richard Arlen
Kenneth Bimplegar ..... Wallace Ford
Eddie Bimplegar ..... Tom Brown
Douglas Bimplegar ..... William Bakewell
Ronald ..... Hardie Albright
Kitty ..... Joan Marsh
Jenny ..... Lyda Roberti

* * *

Last March there appeared on Broadway a play by Gertrude Tonkonogy called the "Three-Cornered Moon." The title doesn't mean a thing. It was a hilarious play about an "insane" middle-class family who had lost their fortune in the famous stock market crash and through "unwise" investments of the irresponsible but well-meaning mother. All their lives the children had been wrapped up in their own little notions, oblivious of each other and of the rest of the world. Suddenly they find themselves starving in their huge Flatbush mansion. Hunger unites them. A level-headed young doctor, a friend of the family, saves them by showing them the sensible way out—for them.

That is the story—or as near to the story as anyone will be able to tell you—of "Three-Cornered Moon." The screen version suffers from an anemic adaptation. But the real trouble lies in the fact that the author made the mistake in making her characters too fantastic to bear any relationship to reality. Although the author denies it, one is inclined to believe that what she seriously intended to do was to draw a portrait of a bourgeois family hit by the depression. It succeeds now in merely being an entertaining and diverting comedy.

Elliot Nugent has done a capable job in the direction. One does not have the feeling of seeing a photographed play. The casting is unusually intelligent, with the exception of Richard Arlen, who gives one an uncomfortable feeling as the family doctor.

—Irving Lerner.

"Five Year Plan" Playing At Park Row Theatre

"The Five-Year Plan: Russia's Remaking," an Amkino film, will be shown today at the Park Row Theatre, 223 Park Row. The film is a telling portrayal of the economic and cultural progress being effected under the system of socialist state planning. It shows the development of industry where many of the largest plants in Europe are being built and a modern industrialized nation being hewn out of one of the most backward agrarian lands in Europe.

Theatre Guild To Present Two New Eugene O'Neill Plays This Season

Two new Eugene O'Neill plays are scheduled for production by the Theatre Guild this season. The two manuscripts have been received from O'Neill, who has been at work at his home off the coast of Georgia. This is his first writing since his "Mourning Becomes Electra," which the Guild produced.

The first play to be staged, opening the sixteenth subscription season in October, will be "Ah Wilderness," described as a folk play, and which takes place shortly after the turn of the century. It will go in rehearsal in a few weeks.

"Days Without End," the second play, is called by the author a modern miracle play. It is planned to stage the production in November or December. Moliere's satirical comedy, "The School For Husbands," which was planned to open the current Theatre Guild season, will probably come in later in the year.

EUGENE O'NEILL

Who has just completed two new plays which the Theatre Guild will present this season.

"Yeomen of the Guard" Opens at Majestic Tonight

Milton Aborn will present his second Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "The Yeomen of the Guard," at the Majestic Theatre this evening. The cast is headed by Roy Cropper, Herbert Waterous, Frank Moulan, Vivian Hart, Vera Ross and William Danforth.

"The Chalk Circle," a Chinese fantasy by Klabund, translated by I. S. Ritcher, will open tomorrow night at the Playmillers Theatre, West 48th St.

Music

Metropolitan Opera House Chorus and Tamiris At Stadium This Week

Willem van Hoogstraten's program this evening at the Stadium will include Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture, Mozart's Gavotte from "Idomeneo," Pimsleur's "Symphonic Ballade," and Brahms' Variations on a Theme of Haydn.

Tuesday and Wednesday the Metropolitan Opera House Chorus, assisted by the soloists Alice Kurkjian, soprano, and Alfredo Gandolfi, baritone, will combine with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hans Lange in a program of operatic excerpts from "The Bartered Bride," "Faust," "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Carmen," "Norma," and "Boris Godounoff."

On Thursday Van Hoogstraten will conduct the "Fugue for Violins in Nine Parts," by Dubensky; Fantasy on Two Hebrew Folk Tunes and "A Night in Bagdad" of Boris Lovenson; Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; Weber's Overture to "Oberon."

On Friday and Saturday evenings there will be the last dance program of the season at which Tamiris and the Bahama Negro Dancers will join in a program featuring the primitive, ritualistic origins of the dance which, born on the East Coast of Africa, are preserved in the folk life and customs of the Bahamas.

Sunday's program will include the following: Symphony No. 1 in B-flat, Schumann; Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G for Strings, Bach; Suite from "Sylvia," Delibes; "La Valse," Ravel; Prelude and Finale from "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner.

WHAT'S ON—

NOTICE FROM EDITORS:

All announcements intended for the "What's On" column must be in the office of the Daily Worker before 12 o'clock noon the day preceding publication.

WORKERS LAB. THEATRE MEMBERS—Past and present, you are invited to a reunion party and entertainment at the Kavkaz Restaurant, 312 E. 14th St., N. Y. C., on Friday, August 18, at 9 p. m.

Help improve the "Daily Worker," send in your suggestions and criticisms. Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Theatre Collective to Produce Three Plays During Coming Season

THE coming season will witness intensive activity in the workers theatre movement and promises to be one of the highlights o the cultural front. The **Theatre Collective**, alive and bustling, may be relied upon to continue its efforts to establish itself as the first permanent workers' theatre in the country, worthy of the support of every class conscious worker and intellectual.

Its plans for the comig season, the **Theatre Collective** announces, include the production of three plays, "Dirt Farmer" bp Paul Peters; a satirical musical revue as yet unnamed and Paul and Claire Sifton's "1931—" The **Theatre Collective** made its bow to the public last season. Because of requests for its continued performance from many labor organizations it remains in the repertory of the **collective.**

Projects for a school of the theatre, on a broad basis, are also afoot. Courses in Acting, Playwriting, Scenic Design and others will be given in conjunction with and as part of those in The Social Basis of the Theatre, Historical Materialism, etc. The student will be prepared for work in the theatre with a correct knowledge of the needs of the theatre today as well as the needs of that vast potential audience, the working masses, which heretofore has been neglected.

The **Theatre Collective** will shortly call a conference of mass organizations at which its relation to the movement will be discussed as well as production plans, the necessity of mutual cooperation, etc.

A subscription drive will soon be launched to enable the Collective to carry on its work. One may become a subscriber for fifty cents, entitling him to a 25 per cent reduction on all productions of a season as well as free admission to the various symposiums, parties, etc., which are frequently held.

"Jews Without Luck" New Amkino Film in September

Worldkino Corporation, now releasing "The Return of Nathan Becker," the first all-Yiddish talking picture made in Soviet Russia, has obtained from the Amkino Corporation the American and Canadian rights to "Jews Without Luck," a sound film based on a novel by Sholom Aleichem, the noted Jewish writer of humorous fiction. The picture is the second Yiddish film produced in Soviet Russia. "Jews Without Luck" stars a six-year old boy, who is known in Sovietland as the Russian-Jewish "Skippy Cooper."

"We Gather Strength" Shows Growth of Revolutionary Verse

WE GATHER STRENGTH. Poems by Herman Spector, Joseph Kalar, Edwin Rolfe, S. Funaroff. Liberal Press, Inc.—35 cents.

* * *

Reviewed by ALAN CALMER

Revolutionary poetry, as Michael Gold points out in the booklet, is international in character. It is dedicated to the task of putting into literature the struggles of the world working-class movement.

But it does not develop with uniform strength in all countries. Naturally it has attained its most mature form in Soviet Russia and Germany, where the most highly developed Communist movements exist. Yet even in countries like Japan there is already a growing body of ripened proletarian verse.

In the United States, revolutionary poetry, as the title and contents of this booklet indicate, is "gathering strength." From its troubled birth several decades ago (in the crude songs of Joe Hill, the I. W. W. hobo poet and martyr, and in the rugged free verse of Arturo Giovannitti, who was then a militant labor agitator), American revolutionary poetry has stumbled forward, passing through its adolescence during the period of Coolidge "prosperity" and the beginning of Hooverian "depression." Today, in the period when the stability of world capitalism has collapsed, our revolutionary poetry is coming of age.

One of the most promising indications of this growth is this slender volume of verse. In it we can trace the recent development of our revolutionary literature, from the early poems of desolation and revolt (dated 1928-29) by Spector and Kalar, to their more mature efforts like **Timeclock** and **Worker Uprooted**, which were written several years later. Spector's **Timeclock** is an impeccable portrait of the white-collar worker. Kalar's **Worker Uprooted** is a deeply moving picture of the unemployed industrial worker:

"Now alien, I move forlorn, an uprooted tree,
Feel the pain of hostile eyes
Lighting up no more for me:
The forced silence, the awkward laugh,
Comrade no more in laughter and pain.

But it is in the work of the two younger poets, Edwin Rolfe and S. Funaroff, that we find the expression of ripened, class-conscious verse. Thus, in the former's **Kentucky 1932**, inspired by the bloody events of Harlan, and in his **Homage to Karl Marx**, written on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the founder of scientific Communism, we find not mere lyricising, but calls to battle. In both poems the heritage of the past are linked with the militant work of the present and the future. The first describes the revolutionary Kentucky miners as the heirs of the pioneers of the state. In the second:

Now, fifty years since his days
met their last midnight, we—his
countless heirs—rise dauntless in
all lands, his wisdom in our brain,
the added lessons of half a century,
to impregnate the earth with newer
life, to win the final battle; and,
classless, to assume the final right
to our supremacy.

In Funaroff's long poem, **What the Thunder Said: A Fire Sermon,** and in his **Dnieprostroi** (with its ingenious use of the lines from Blake's **Tiger! Tiger!**) we find the slogans and achievements of the international Communist movement transformed into verse of a high order:

We gather strength in the springs
of the iron mountains,
We take for ourselves and our fu-
tures the forges of Vulcan,
We toilers of the white fires of
youth, we dare
And we leap! . . .

These poems are devastating refutations of the war-cry of the aesthetes that "propaganda" vitiates art; on the contrary, they show that the class-conscious proletarian movement can inspire poetry of a high character. Despite the youth and comparative inexperience of these poets, their work already rivals the bourgeois poetry produced during the same period. Spector's **Timeclock**, Kalar's **Papermill**, Rolfe's **Homage to Karl Marx**, and Funaroff's **Dnieprostroi** easily belong to the "best American poems" written in the past few years.

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AUGUST 14, 1933

Gallagher, Labor Attorney, Sailing to Defend Torgler

Also Heads U. S. Delegation to Investigate Nazi Prison Camps; Send-Off Tomorrow

By SENDER GARLIN.

NEW YORK.—Leo Gallagher of Los Angeles, fighting lawyer for Tom Mooney, leaves Tuesday midnight for Amsterdam, Holland, on his way to Germany to aid in the defense of Ernst Torgler and his associates and to head an American delegation—part of an international committee—for the investigation of conditions in Nazi concentration camps.

LEO GALLAGHER

Torgler, head of the Communist fraction in the German Reichstag, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff, all face death at the hands of the Hitler hangmen on frame-up charges of having set fire to the Reichstag building on March 27, last.

European Lawyers Join

Francisco Nitti, Italian anti-fascist leader and lawyer; Arthur Garfield Hays, prominent American attorney, and a number of other lawyers from France, Belgium, England, Spain and Holland will join Gallagher in Amsterdam. These lawyers, all of whom have been retained by the defendants and their families, will demand the right to enter Germany and actively participate in the defense of Torgler, Thaelmann and the other Communist leaders.

They will also demand the right for the entire committee of lawyers, intellectuals and workers—organized by the International Red Aid—to enter Germany for the purpose of investigating conditions in the Nazi concentration camps.

"We will make a determined fight to get into Germany," Gallagher said in an interview in the office of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Ave., which is organizing the American delegation. With Gallagher on the delegation is also Mary Heaton Vorse, author and labor journalist, who is already in Europe, as well as a native-born American railroad worker.

Mass Send-Off Tomorrow

A mass send-off for Gallagher just before he sails for Amsterdam on the "S.S. Staatendam" will be held at the German Workers' Club, 1536 Third Ave., in the heart of New York's German section, tomorrow evening (Tuesday) under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

Speakers will include Malcolm Cowley, editor of the New Republic; Frank Spector, assistant national secretary of the International Labor Defense; C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who will speak for the Communist Party; Heywood Broun, A. J. Muste, Rabbi Benjamin B. Goldstein of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, and A. Wagenknecht, secretary of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism. Samuel Ornitz, author of "Haunch, Paunch and Jowl," will preside.

"The international committee to investigate the Nazi concentration camps," Gallagher said, "will assemble in Amsterdam, Holland, on Aug. 20 and request visas en masse to Germany. This committee will be composed of representatives from almost every European country and the United States. The delegates will be prominent lawyers, liberals, writers and trade unionists.

To Investigate Nazi Camps

"More than 60,000 German prisoners fill the Nazi concentration camps today," Gallagher stated. "Intellectuals, workers, students, Communists, Socialists, women and even children are herded into them. The mildest protest against the Hitler regime results in arrests and sentences to these terror camps, where the inmates are subjected to bestial brutality, hunger and iron military discipline."

"The National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism," Gallagher continued, "receives daily stories of gruesome cruelty and revolting atrocities; children arrested and held as hostages for relatives wanted by the Storm Troopers, branding with swastikas, dosing with castor oil, floggings, etc."

The American delegation, which is headed by Gallagher, is endorsed by Prof. John Dewey, Sidney Howard, playwright; Theodore Dreiser, novelist; Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, and Malcolm Cowley, editor of the New Republic. The counterpart of the American Committee exists in most European countries. On the French committee, for example, are Romain Holland, Maurice Maeterlinck, Maurice Rostand and Andre Gide.

Led Mooney Court Fight

It was Gallagher, who as attorney for the International Labor Defense, led the fight for the new trial for Tom Mooney on an old but unused indictment. His outspoken and courageous stand during the trial before Judge Ward of San Francisco was in sharp contrast to the wheedling, apologetic tactics of Frank P. Walsh, who persistently attacked the mass action which Mooney has called for during the 17 years of his imprisonment in San Quentin penitentiary.

Beaten By Red Squad

Gallagher is the kind of battling lawyer who has not been immune from physical attacks from the notorious "Red Squad" in Los Angeles. Appearing before the City Council with several hundred workers to protest a raid on the Hollywood John Reed Club headquarters—when a large number of valuable murals were wantonly destroyed—Gallagher was set upon by six members of Red Hynes' squad and severely beaten.

On another occasion he had come to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury to denounce the police for co-operating in the tarring and feathering of a worker who had been arrested after he had taken part in discussion at an open forum in Long Beach. "If we had some tar and feathers we'd give you a dose of it right here," shouted the foreman of the grand jury—a leader in the "Better America Federation" of Los Angeles.

Gallagher's militant defense of the six "Mooney Runners" resulted in his being fired from the Southwestern Law School in Los Angeles, where he has been a professor since 1923. The "Mooney Runners," bearing fiery slogans, dramatically brought to the fore the Mooney frame-up by circling the track of the Los Angeles Olympics before more than 100,000 spectators.

The workers were originally sentenced to serve nine months, but on appeal their terms were reduced to six months. They are due to be released from the Los Angeles County jail—one of the worst on the Pacific Coast—next week.

The prejudiced character of the presiding judge, Thurmond Clarke, was revealed throughout the trial. The workers took an active part in their own defense and on one occasion the prosecution placed a witness on the stand to testify that one of the "runners" was a member of the Young Communist League.

"Why don't you ask the defendant herself whether she's a member of the Young Communist League or not?" interposed Meyer Baylin, one of the defendants.

"One hundred days for contempt of court!" barked Judge Clarke.

Thus, in addition to the six months' sentence for participating in the Mooney Run, Baylin is serving the additional 100 days for exercising his "democratic right" of self-defense in a capitalist court.

Gets Big Vote.

The wave of resentment against the conviction of these six workers, and the firing of Gallagher from his position in the law school prompted the nomination of the labor attorney for Judge of the Municipal Court on a "Workers' Ticket"—running against Judge Clarke, who had presided at the trial of the Mooney runners.

Called to San Francisco in connection with the fight for the second trial for Tom Mooney, Gallagher was unable to make an active campaign. Despite this fact, he received 69,273 votes against his opponent.

NIRA'S CUBAN BROOD —By Burck.

SOCIALIST GROUP RUNS ALBANY JOBLESS CONFAB; WINTER CALLS FOR UNITY

Robert Minor Heads Delegation of Communists and Socialists to Protest Sally's Jim Crow

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—An unemployed conference sponsored by the Socialist Party of the state met yesterday with 47 delegates present. The conference, under the leadership of Amicus Most, made a principle of excluding all organizations which did not agree in advance with the principles of the Socialist Party.

Outside of the cut and dried proposals, only Carl Winters, secretary of the Unemployed Councils, spoke urging the organization of a united unemployed movement.

Towards the close of the conference a great deal of discontent broke out, and two organizations refused to enter into the Executive Committee. These were the Workers' Committee and the Association of the Unemployed. The Workers Unemployed League, representing one faction in the Socialist Party controlled the whole conference, which changed its name to make it appear that it was a federation of unemployed organizations of New York State.

After the conference some of the delegates who had engaged beds at the Salvation Army—two of them Negroes—were refused admission to the building. Thereupon a member of the Communist Party proposed to the delegates that they picket the Salvation Army. A portion of the delegates, composed mostly of Young Peoples' Socialist League, Young Communist League and Communist Party members, headed by Robert Minor, went to the building and held a meeting although it was after midnight.

Several carloads of police came, but the meeting lasted some time. A Socialist Party member, Sam Steinsalz, and Robert Minor spoke.

Finally the police, who had arrived earlier, drove into the crowd and pushed them away, pulling Minor off the stand. Thereupon the workers went to the police station and lodged a complaint against the Salvation Army for excluding Negroes. The police refused to take any complaint.

The Y. C. L. members together with some Y. P. S. L. members and some members of the Unemployed Council, spoke informally about picketing the Salvation Army. It developed that the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.M.H.A. had also refused to accept Negroes. The Y.C.L. has announced that it is going to propose a united front of all who were ready to enter into a campaign to fight the discrimination at the Y.M.C.A., Y.M.H.A. and the Salvation Army.

Continental Congress Excludes Visitors As It Opens in Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Continental Congress opened this afternoon with 300 persons present in the places assigned to delegates. The Congress refused to let any visitors in until they had completed all of the organizational business. The Continental Congress is now going on with nothing but speeches pre-arranged by the different high lights of the Socialist Party and some of the people closest to them.

With War Raging, Japanese Workers Fight War August 1

Distribute Thousands of Leaflets in Tokio

TOKIO, Japan. — Under actual conditions of war, against the Chinese people and at the height of an immense campaign to arouse mass war feeling against the United States, the workers' organizations of Tokio carried out a broad anti-war campaign here August 1st.

Despite the most ruthless police terror, thousands of workers circulated enormous quantities of anti-war leaflets, and of the illegal anti-war number of "The Red Flag."

• • •

SHANGHAI, China.—An immense mobilization of police was called to prevent any anti-war demonstration on August 1st here. Many houses in the workers' quarters were searched, and banners and leaflets were confiscated. Passers-by in the Chinese town were stopped and searched. Heavy police guards were stationed at all factories and schools.

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Geneva Police Attack Demonstration

GENEVA.—In this "peace city," the August 1 anti-war demonstration was forbidden by the police. Defying the prohibition, over 1,000 Communist, Socialist, and non-party workers demonstrated and two Communists spoke. The police attacked the demonstrators and arrested six of them.

Anti-war demonstrations were also held in many other Swiss cities and towns, combining the struggle against war with the struggle against the "National Anniversary" which is celebrated nationally on August 1.

• • •

DAVENPORT, Ia.—Several workers applied for membership in the 1st anti-war demonstration here, in Communist Party after an August which speakers defied police attempts to interfere, exposed the police threats, the A. F. of L. leadership, and the N. R. A.

• • •

NEWTON FALLS, O.—More than 300 workers took part in an August 1st anti-war demonstration here under the leadership of the League of Unemployed. After John Gates had exposed the Roosevelt war plans and the N. R. A., twenty workers applied for membership in the League.

Chinese Red Army Consolidates Hold On Captured City

Gov't General Claims Red Halt As His Victory

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—The Chinese Red Army has temporarily halted its advance toward the coast in Lungyen, which it captured last week, and is consolidating its position before advancing on Changchow.

This is used by General Tsai Tingkai, leader of the Nineteenth Route Army, which suffered a crushing defeat at Lungyen, as the basis for a report claiming that he has succeeded in stopping the advance of the Chinese Soviet army.

Even before the new conflicts between the Red Army and the government forces began, a series of dispatches came from Kiangsi province announcing similar "victories" over the Soviet forces.

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HANKOW, Aug. 13.—Eight American Catholic priests and Sisters of Mercy are reported marooned in Yuanchow, 400 miles southwest of Hankow, which was captured on June 27 by the Chinese Red forces.

Repeated attempts by government troops to recapture the city have failed.

Ban on Tom Mann Called Support of War by U. S. Gov't

Many Groups Endorse U. S. Anti-War Congress

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The International Labor Defense yesterday wired its protest to Secretary of State Hull against the exclusion of Tom Mann, veteran British revolutionist, from the United States, where he was to attend the United States Congress Against War, September 2, 3, and 4 in New York.

The telegram said: "International Labor Defense protests vigorously against the refusal of a visa to Tom Mann, militant British trade unionist, to visit U. S. for Anti-War Congress. We demand immediate issuing of visa. Refusal can only be interpreted as an attack by the U. S. government in opposition to preparations for another World War.

"We point out also that refusal of visa is a violation of the pretended spirit of the N.I.R.A., and puts the U. S. government on the same level as the Hitler government, which refuses to permit attorneys to enter Germany to defend the victims of the Reichstag fire frame-up."

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Jewish Workers Endorse Congress

NEW YORK.—The Central Committee of the Jewish Workers Party (Left Poale Zion) has voted to endorse the call for the United States Congress Against War, it was announced today by Donald Henderson, secretary of the anti-war committee.

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Farmers' Groups Join Fight

NEW YORK.—Many farmers organizations throughout the country have pledged their support to the coming United States Congress Against War, Donald Henderson, secretary, announced yesterday. Among them are National Farmers Holiday Association, Des Moines, Ia., Farmers National Committee for Action, Washington, D. C., United Farmers League, Minneapolis, Minn., Farmers Union, Local 542, Wentworth, S. D., Farmers Union Cooperative Marketing Association, Madison, Is., Farmers Union of Roger Mills County, Hammond, Okla., N. J., Farmers Protective Association, Vineland, N. J., United Farmers Protective Association, Dublin, Pa.

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ASTORIA, Ore.—The Youngs Bay Cooperative Dairy has issued an endorsement of the U. S. Congress Against War, and is organizing the election and financing of delegates of the poor farmers around Astoria.

Skeptical Editor Finds U.S.S.R. a Revelation

Publisher Who "Expected to Find Starvation" Expresses "Deep Respect for Soviet Government" After Visit

(By a Worker Correspondent)

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A few months ago Robert Cromie, publisher of the Vancouver Sun, was speaking on Technocracy at the Ritz Hall. A member of the Friends of the Soviet Union asked him why his paper published so many slanders about the Soviet Union, especially about starvation among the workers.

"Well, I hear so much about it, it must be true," was his answer.

Mr. Cromie later left for Moscow, promising to write exactly what he saw. He is on his way back now, and the workers of Vancouver are waiting to hear what he has to say.

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NEW YORK.—The New York Times prints an interview with Robert J. Cromie, publisher of the Vancouver Sun. It follows, in part:

The Soviet Union's educational and economic program, Mr. Cromie told The Associated Press, "will for years keep her people's desires ahead of their ability to supply those increasing appetites.

"That is why Russia is to be envied; that is why her business and growth are bound to boom, while we in North America, in England and other parts of the world retrogress or stand still."

The Canadian journalist went to the U.S.S.R. "expecting to see depressed and starving people."

"We in the United States and Canada certainly do not realize the way life is being lived in Russia, at least, I did not," he declared. "There are hardships being endured. There are sacrifices being made. That is true. But the tempo and enjoyment and silveness one sees and feels throughout Russia are a revelation to most people.

"No fair-minded person could visit Russia and come away without feeling deep respect for the conception and directness of the government policy and without being impressed with the enthusiasm and pride which the Russian people show in putting their plans into effect."

Teachers Exclude Nazi Delegates From World Meet

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 13.—By a vote of 40 to 21, the International Congress of School Teachers Associations yesterday excluded the German delegatin from its sessions, including the Bavarian Minister of Education and the delegates of the German Fascist Teachers' Federation.

The motion was introduced by a French delegate, supported by an Austrian delegate, and opposed by a British, who asked that a "spirit of concord prevail." The French delegation announced it would withdraw if the German delegation was seated.

A message was read from the German Federation of Teachers saying that it had been forcibly dissolved by the Nazis. Italian teachers were not represented at the Congress.

Statement of C. C. of Cuban C. P. in Tomorrow's 'Daily'

The Daily Worker will publish on this page tomorrow a statement on the Cuban situation by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

This document written under the conditions of the revolutionary situation in Cuba, is of historic significance and should be read with the greatest care by all revolutionary workers.

Esthonia Ruled by Martial Law

Cabinet Gives Police Special Powers

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Dispatches from Reval today announce that the Esthonian government has proclaimed martial law in all provinces, and established extraordinary measures against an impending "political crisis."

The Fascist, Socialist and veteran organizations are ordered dissolved. (The Communist Party was long ago illegalised, and had been carrying on its work by underground methods.) Strict press censorship is imposed, and the police are given far-reaching powers of search and arrest, and the right to break up meetings.

As was the case in Germany before Hitler came to power, the government is establishing Fascist measures, which are aimed against the working class, under the pretext of carrying on a struggle against Fascism.

The government gives as its reason for these measures the opposition of Fascist veterans' organizations to the sale of two Esthonian warships to Peru, and an alleged threat of a revolt on August 20, when the ships are formally handed over.

Ural Workers Celebrate Opening of World's Greatest Machine Factory

Giant Plant and Socialist Town Running Full Blast Where Pine Trees Stood Five Years Ago; Already Over-fulfills Its Quota

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD
(Daily Worker Correspondent)

SVERDLOVSK, U.S.S.R., July 16 (by mail).—Among the **udarniks** (shock brigaders) seated on the tribune specially erected for the opening of Uralmash, was a peasant lad of about twenty-two, blond, square shouldered and outwardly stolid. Just by way of being neighborly I asked him: "Well, how do you like it?"

The young udarnik slowly surveyed the scene: columns after columns of workers pouring into Piatiletka Square with banners unfurled, with brass bands blaring, with song welling from thousands of breasts; the giant statue of Lenin on the tall tower of the tribune pointing triumphantly in the direction of the factory grounds with its beautiful silvery shops gleaming in the sun; the Administration Building with its stern geometrical forms animated by streamers of red bunting draping the giant initials of the new plant—"U Z T M" (the Russian initials for "Ural Heavy Machine Construction Plant"); the young park festive in its red trimmings and sparkling with the spray of its huge fountain; the streets radiating from Piatiletka Square and presenting a beautiful perspective of new houses in the new workers' townlet flying red flags, and finally—the soft dull green of the pine and birch forest mutely reminding the spectators what this place looked like five years ago. The young udarnik surveyed it all and said with great earnestness:

"Vesyoli dien!", a jolly day!

In the peasant vernacular the word "vesyoli" may mean anything from great solemnity to mere jolity. What it meant to him could be guessed from his personal story.

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HE WAS one of the veterans of Uralmash. He came here from a near-by village five years ago, an illiterate boy bringing with him only his axe and his raw strength. He was among the first tree-fellers here. The lumber was used to put up hasty temporary quarters for the building workers. From felling trees he advanced gradually to carpentry and from illiteracy he plodded his way slowly and painfully toward education and class consciousness. He literally grew with the plant—lumberjack, carpenter, leader of his building brigade and now—a skilled machinist working in the First Mechanical Department — an establishment which for its collection of modern machinery, its up-to-date equipment and its proportions has no equal in the world.

"Here I first gained my sight," he said. "I feel like I have built it all for myself and I am happy."

He is not the only one. The majority of the workers now employed in the Uralmash are new to industry. Among them you will find many youths and a strikingly large proportion of women. Seasoned workers are few, but the raw rustic elements are rapidly being moulded into skilled workers and class conscious proletarians.

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THE demonstration was on. The leaders of central and local government and Party organizations mounted the platform. Several massed bands played the International and then a hush fell over the Square as the loud speakers augmented the first word of the chairman—"Tovarishtahi!"

The presiding comrade was Oshvintsov, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Ural Region. His was truly a keynote speech. While speaking glowingly about the achievements of the Uralmash workers and about the tremendous importance of the new plant, he spoke solemn words of warning about the danger of getting dizzy with success. Today is a day of rejoicing and triumph but tomorrow is another day with new big tasks ahead, calling for new feats of valor on the field of socialist endeavor.

The new plant is a splendid specimen of Bolshevik construction, combining the last words of modern technique with features of comfort and beauty, which in capitalist countries are considered quite irrelevant. The factory grounds are more beautiful than any fashionable street in a capitalist metropolis. The workprocesses have been mechanized to such an extent that no physical exertion is needed in any of the departments, and after his shift is done, a worker has sufficient vitality left for recreation and education. Kindergartens, nurseries and factory dining rooms free the women of the drudgery of housework and give them an opportunity, for the first time in history, to really become the men's equals.

But—

The workers must master the machines, reduce the cost of production, eliminate waste, and reduce the percentage of scrap to a minimum. Uralmash belongs to the working class, and it will be as good or as bad a plant as the workers will make it. Hundreds of factories, mines, blast furnaces look to the new machine-building giant for much-needed equipment.

The mass of workers (there must have been fully fifty thousand of them) listened attentively. A representative of the local Soviet stressed another point: attention to the needs of the workers and their families. Housing, food supply, recreation and communal services must be put on an efficient basis, with the individual worker certain that his needs are fully taken care of.

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FOR Sverdlovsk, the 15 of July is a historic date; for the builders of Uralmash the date is doubly significant; on July 15, 1919, Kolchak's White Army was chased from Sverdlovsk (then called Ekaterinburg) by the red hosts of the workers' and peasants' Revolution; on July 15, 1928, the first axes began felling the tall pine trees and clearing the thickly wooded area upon which Uralmash was to be built; on July 15, 1933, the biggest heavy machinery works in the world is being opened.

Fifty Thousand Workers in Festival at World's Most Modern Machine Plant, and New Socialist City Built for Health and Culture

Actually Uralmash has been in operation for a couple of months and has overfulfilled (126 per cent) its quota of initial production.

But July 15 is a fitting date because it marks the virtual completion of the town of Uralmash. Technically, the settlement that has grown around the Machine Works is part of the town of Sverdlovsk, a city of half a million, the "Moscow of the Urals," actually it is a new industrial community, a socialist town, with a population of 60,000, with its own municipal improvements, with new homes for its workers, with schools for its children, with a theatre, a workers club, health facilities, etc.

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THE formal opening celebration re-echoed with a dozen or so smaller celebrations and feasts held the same evening. The celebration in the iron foundry department was absorbingly interesting. The scene itself was striking. With the melting furnaces, boilers, grinding machines, sand-mixers and other noise and heat-making implements stilled for the holiday, the air in the huge foundry smelled sweet. About a thousand workers—mostly youths, employed in that department, were scattered in picturesque groups.

The talks were brief and concrete. Here the speakers translated the general slogan of mastering the new technique into cast-iron facts. The defects of the department were discussed with a splendid frankness and the merits were equally brought out.

In the name of the triangle (director of the department, secretary of the Party nucleus, and chairman of the trade union committee) the chairman of the trade union committee announced the awards of prizes to udarniks and sketched the personality of every udarnik and his specific contribution to the department. It was a running story of quiet deeds of valor, of zeal and heroism performed in modest surroundings. Several of the udarniks did not expect to be thus honored and were plainly overcome with joy and embarrassment. The prizes were substantial ones—sewing machines, bicycles, watches, hunting rifles, cameras and free trips to the country, over and above the regular free vacation (with pay).

It was past midnight when I left the foundry shop where the hilarity was still at its height. Outside, the factory grounds were alive with festive humanity. The broad asphalted avenue was aglow with lights. From the open windows of the club rooms of the various shops came sounds of the accordion, piano and singing voices. Only the smoke stacks in the background suggested a factory, otherwise the scene could have been mistaken for a world exposition with many spacious and beautiful pavilions.

Soviet Trade With Germany Is Halved

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—German trade with the Soviet Union and the United States has fallen off sharply, the balance sheet of Germany's foreign trade for the first six months of this year reveals.

The sharpest falling off is in trade with the Soviet Union. Exports fell more than 50 percent, to 359,475,000, while imports fell 44 percent.

Imports from the United States declined by about 20 percent, and exports by the same figure.

The general decline of German exports amounted to 23 percent, and Germany's export surplus, which has been greatly built up last year, was cut in half.

Japanese Say U. S. Secretly Builds Up Manila Naval Base

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 13.—The Mainichi Shimbun printed yesterday under sensational headlines the announcement that the United States is secretly strengthening the naval base at Manila, Philippine Islands, in violation of the Washington treaty.

Japanese newspapers have also in recent days given great space to announcements that the United States government is negotiating with the Mexican government for the establishment of a naval base in Lower California, which is Mexican territo